

THE INTERNATIONAL  
**Teamster**  
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

VOL. 54, NO. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1957



Miami Beach Auditorium—Site of 1957 Teamster Convention

**WHAT THE PRESS DID NOT PRINT  
ABOUT SENATE HEARINGS . . Page 3**

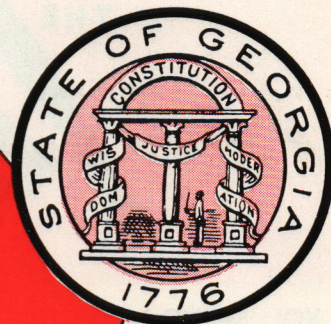
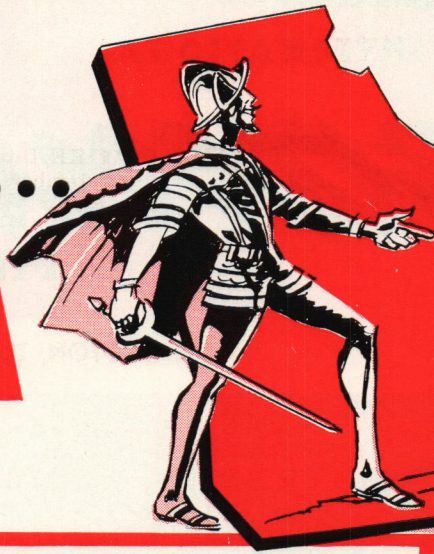
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# Teamsters Salute . . .

# GEORGIA



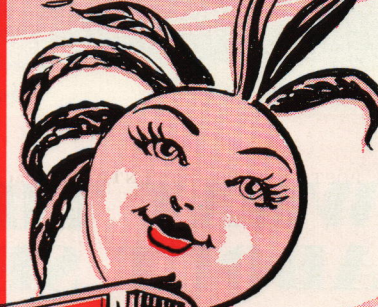
Georgia, largest state east of the Mississippi with 58,876 square miles, ranks 20th in size and most closely approaches "the average state" (63,057). Fourth of the original 13 states, it was explored by DeSoto in 1540, declared an independent colony in 1772, named for George II of England, and first settled at Savannah in 1733. In 1950 the population was 3,444,578, ranking 13th.

Its people have been progressive in "firsts"; in 1785 it chartered the first state university. It built the first state-owned railroad. Wesleyan was the first college in the world to give degrees to women and at Bethesda was established the first orphans' home in the U. S. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of ether as a surgical anesthesia, was a Georgian and "The Savannah," of Georgia, was the first ship to cross the Atlantic under steam power. Stone Mountain is the world's largest exposed mass of solid granite (seven miles around at the base). Okefenokee is the world's greatest undrained swamp. Warm Springs is the world's premier polio treatment center. The cotton gin was invented in Georgia.

Georgia claims a greater variety of soil products than any other state and seven of the nine possible climatic zones in the U. S. It is first in watermelon, papershell pecan, peanut and sweet potato production as well as of kaolin and china clay. The peachgrowers of Georgia began the commercial industry by using refrigerated transport; today millions of famed Georgia peaches go to market in Teamster-manned refrigerated trucks. Manufacturing is coming to the fore with \$700 million in annual income. Minerals produce another \$15 million and naval stores, notably turpentine, account for \$14 million annually. Atlanta, the capital, is the hub of wholesale distribution in the Southeast.

Despite a startling rise of industry and commerce, Georgia retains attractive vistas of countryside with hunting and fishing fit for Presidents and beautiful public parks and beaches.

The International Teamster is happy to salute "The Empire State of the South."





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NO. 6

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C. INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Dave Beck, General President, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; John F. English, General Secretary-Treasurer, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; D. J. Murphy, First Vice President, 1641 S. Kingshighway Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.; John J. Conlin, Second Vice President, 69 Jefferson St., Hoboken, N. J.; Sidney L. Brennan, Third Vice President, 706 First Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.; John T. O'Brien, Fourth Vice President, 4217 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.; Frank Brewster, Fifth Vice President, 553 John St., Seattle, Wash.; Thomas L. Hickey, Sixth Vice President, 325 Spring St., New York, N. Y.; William A. Lee, Seventh Vice President, 133 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph J. Diviny, Eighth Vice President, 25 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.; James R. Hoffa, Ninth Vice President, 2741 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Einar Mohn, Tenth Vice President, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C., and Harry Tevis, Eleventh Vice President, 535 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 19, Pa. TRUSTEES: John Rohrich, 2070 E. Twenty-second St., Cleveland, Ohio; Paul D. Jones, 846 S. Union Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., and John Backhus, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chew Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Dave Beck, Editor.

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## President's Letter

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters next September will hold the most important convention in its history. Before that convention will come matters which will have a profound impact not only on the future of the Teamsters but upon the entire labor movement.



DAVE BECK

Almost three months will elapse before that convention is called to order. During part of this three months period Congress will still be in session. And we have strong indications that attempts will take place to press legislation aimed at crippling the effectiveness of trade unions and trade unionism.

One of the first revelations came with what seemed to be an insignificant amendment to the civil rights bill which was before the Senate Judiciary Committee. This amendment introduced by Senator John J. McClellan (Dem., Ark.) was in effect a "right-to-work" bill, hung on as a rider to the civil rights legislation which has long

been sponsored by organized labor.

What this innocent-sounding rider is may be summed up in this brief statement: The rider is in effect a *Federal right to work law* such as we now have in 18 states.

The right-to-work amendment to the civil rights bill will effectively kill all hopes of passing any civil rights legislation unless organized labor cuts it loose.

Organized labor has the right to hope that members of Congress will not succumb to anti-labor hysteria and enact unreasonable and oppressive legislation.

Anti-labor hysteria can be dangerous. We sincerely hope that the farsighted members of Congress will consider earnestly.

Our membership continues to grow. New contracts are being negotiated with substantial increases in wages, improvements in hours and conditions and with additional fringe benefits. These gains are realities and are the best arguments in the world for a strong and militant union organization.

These and other gains can be seriously crippled by oppressive legislation at the Federal, state and local levels.

You members have won these gains through your union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and you must continue to support your organization to protect these gains. You can do this by sending to the convention your full delegate strength to which you are entitled. Your delegation should come dedicated to combat those forces and those efforts which are in motion to destroy the basic rights of the working men and women of America.

If you have any suggestions to make to the Constitution Committee, they will be welcomed at our International Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Any suggestions you have will be completely and earnestly considered.

This is your convention. It must deal with our constitution and it must chart the course we are to follow for the next five years. You owe it to yourself and to your union to be fully represented.

Fraternally,

*Dave Beck*

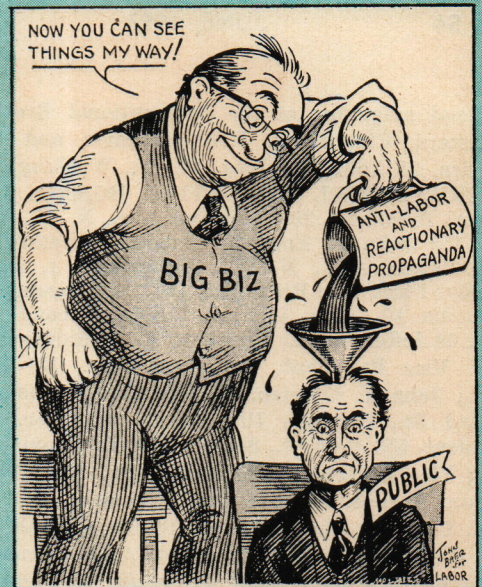


# CARTOON

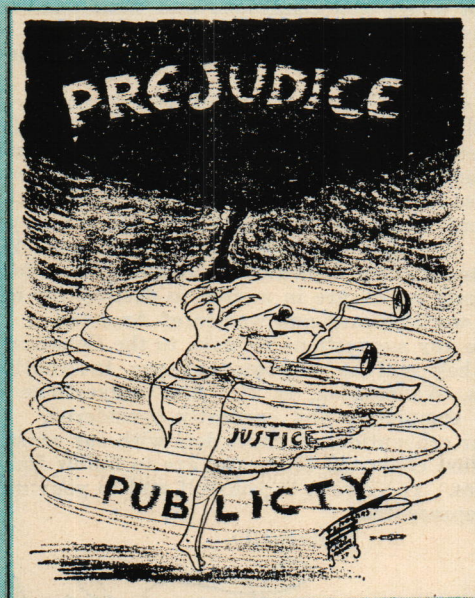
## REVIEW



WASHINGTON TEAMSTER



BAER  
LABOR



ROGERS  
MINNEAPOLIS LABOR REVIEW



COAK  
AFL-CIO NEWS



# About Senate Probe and Press

INTO the high-ceilinged and historic Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building, across the square from IBT Washington headquarters May 8 strode Dave Beck, two familiar aides and one not seen with him before. The newcomer, dressed conservatively and carrying a bulging briefcase, was young (36) and capable Ed Williams, whose meteoric rise in Capital legal circles has been the cause of envy wherever lawyers gather.

The retention of Williams was, Beck's enemies and friends agreed, a wise move. It had followed an 11 p. m. announcement by Beck that former Senator James Duff, of Pennsylvania, proxy-counsel for the Teamster head in hearings March 27, had been "disassociated." The severance had been reached reluctantly by both parties.

Only the indelicacy involved in a personal appearance by Duff on so controversial an issue before his former colleagues had led Beck to such a decision. The latter could not, he said in announcing the termination, insist that the former legislator expose himself to Senatorial abuse because of his handling of the case. Arthur Condon, a member of the same law firm, had sat in for Duff throughout Beck's earlier appearance. To many of those present, it seemed that different counsel would be better suited for the assignment.

**WILLIAMS WAS** the answer. Although many of his colleagues classify him as criminal lawyer, his most spectacular victories have been in the field of Constitutional law.

Born in Hartford, Conn., Edward Bennett Williams attended public grade and high schools there and went on to Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass. There he developed, under the tutelage of the Jesuits, into a crackerjack debater and president of the Philosophical Society. He graduated first in his class, which voted him "most learned."

That was in 1941, when he entered the Air Force for two years.

From the service, Williams enrolled in Georgetown University Law School, passed the District of Columbia Bar in 1945 and was appointed a lecturer in criminal law at Georgetown. He began his practice in the firm headed by the late Frank Hogan, one of the Nation's all-time great criminal lawyers and a former president of the American Bar Association. While there, he met and married Dorothy Guider, Hogan's granddaughter. They have two children, Joseph, 3, and Ellen Adaire, and live in Washington's



Teamster's Dave Beck and Lawyer . . .

*a different face and a different approach to the same problem.*

suburban Tulip Hills. Williams works tirelessly six days a week and heads a staff of eight lawyers in offices that occupy an entire floor of a modern building three blocks from the White House.

Williams' legal victories have been numerous and sensational. He had brought forth in the Circuit Court of Appeals a revolutionary application of insanity as a defense in criminal cases, led the fight which resulted in desegregation of the District of Columbia Bar Association; won a directed verdict of acquittal for Aldo Icardi, who had been charged with the wartime murder of a superior officer in Italy.

In the Icardi case, Williams convinced Judge Richmond Keach that a Senate hearing on the matter had constituted a "legislative trial." Williams' cross-examination withered Representative W. Sterling Cole, chairman of the subcommittee which investigated the Icardi affair into admitting that the possibility of a perjury indictment against Icardi had been discussed by the subcommittee staff before testimony was taken.

**HE WAS RETAINED** almost immediately by IBT Vice President Jimmy Hoffa when the latter was accused of attempting to bribe a Senate committee staff member, and there is not a lawyer in Washington who—without even being appraised of the facts surrounding the case—

will not admit Hoffa will be well defended.

He also has represented some who are not so savory on the public palate. About such as these, Williams has a sound and brief answer:

"One of the sad things that has happened to the American bar is that if a fellow represents Earl Browder, everybody thinks he is a Communist. Nobody suggests that if a doctor takes out Earl Browder's appendix, he's a Communist."

That about sums up his entire philosophy concerning clients. He will defend anybody he thinks might need his help. If the patient is suffering from legal ills, Dr. Williams feels it is his duty to treat him, and treat him with the best and most modern techniques at his command.

From the moment drawling Arkansan John Little McClellan, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, banged his gavel to open the hearing, it was apparent that he and the Kennedy brothers (Jack and Bob) were up against a different opponent than they had faced March 27 when General President Beck first appeared.

At that time, without benefit of explanation, the Teamster head had been forced to take the Fifth Amendment more than 100 times. He had been ridiculed by committee and press



since. But Williams' strategy called for a different approach.

**HE WAITED CALMLY** while Sen. McClellan read an opening statement, tossing an irrelevant word of praise in the direction of AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, which the day before had held its long-heralded airing of charges against the International.

Reading from a prepared statement freely issued to press and spectators before the session opened, McClellan said:

"We are resuming hearings today into an important phase of this Committee's continuing investigation of improper activities in labor and management.

"In this series of hearings, the Committee intends to present evidence giving further information on the improper activities of Mr. Dave Beck, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

"The improper activities of Mr. Beck to be discussed at this hearing take two forms."

**THE FIRST OF THE TWO** forms listed by the former Arkansas prosecutor indicated nothing so much as that he needed a new writer. It was:

"First, the improper use of union funds which was his duty to administer on behalf of, and for, the betterment of the membership of his union."

Senator McClellan paused while press and public digested this phraseology, then continued:

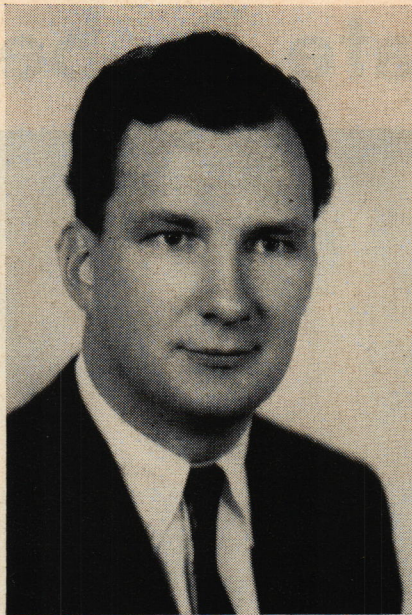
"Second, the improper use of the power which the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters placed in Mr. Beck's hands by making him the General President.

"Our hearings will develop some information on the first point, but a great deal of the information bears directly to the second point. The Chairman feels very strongly that conflict of interest is as improper when practiced by a labor official as when it involves a government official. In either case, the misuse of power and position for personal aggrandizement is a breach of moral trust.

"We agree wholeheartedly with the Ethical Practices Committee of the AFL-CIO that no union leader should use his position of trust for financial or personal gain.

"Finally, in the series of hearings beginning today, we will not only go into the improper practices of a labor union leader, but also of certain businessmen who are willing, for the sake of a few dollars, to make 'deals' of a highly improper nature."

**WHILE OTHERS** in the hearing wondered who had sneaked the AFL-CIO plug into Senator McClellan's statement, Williams cleared his voice. It was the first indication since the



Edward Bennett Williams . . .

*New doctor prescribes.*

hearings began that anyone would hint faintly that all was not as it should be. Other than the simple refusal to answer questions, the committee had not been challenged. Williams said:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to say at the outset that I have great respect for this committee as an arm of the United States Senate and for the members who compose it.

"If what I say differs in any respect from your views or predilections in the matter, I want you to know that it is against a backdrop of respect and deference for the committee.

"On May 2 of this year, this witness was indicted by a Federal grand jury, sitting in the western district of Washington, for income tax evasion. That indictment is now pending at this moment, and trial date has not yet been set, but an early trial is expected.

"I have canvassed the situation very carefully in the last few days since Mr. Beck retained me, and I want to call to the attention of the committee that it is my belief and conviction that never before has a witness been called before a Congressional committee who has been under indictment and interrogated about matters which can be possibly germane to the indictment.

"Now, if Mr. Beck is interrogated today about any financial transactions whatsoever, or tomorrow, or whenever the committee may recall him, those financial transactions must of necessity be relevant and germane to the indictment in Washington, because the tax case out there, Mr. Chairman, was made on a net worth basis, and there may be income which is prorated back over the years to

the year 1950 which is the taxable year in question.

"Now, in the light of that fact, Mr. Chairman, I am going to formally request that the appearance of this witness be deferred until such time as that tax case is adjudicated, because he finds himself at this moment spiked on the horns of a dilemma.

**"IF HE ANSWERS** questions about financial transactions, he is, in effect, giving the Government a pre-trial discovery deposition before his trial. He is giving them the benefit of all of the evidence that may be relevant to his defense.

"On the other hand, if he seeks refuge in the Fifth Amendment, under recent decisions, that fact can be shown against him when and if he takes the stand in his tax case in Washington.

"Now, I think that I should call this to the attention of the committee at the very outset. I think the Government must make an educated choice here. It must decide whether the tax case is more important or whether this hearing of this witness is important.

"Because under the decisions, especially in the Delaney case in the First Circuit, where there was a comparable situation, the First Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the conviction against Delaney, and held that the Government could not at once proceed in the judicial system by indictment and at the same time hold open hearings on matters relevant to the indictment.

"In the Delaney case, I hasten to call your attention to the fact, Mr. Chairman, Delaney was not called before the King Committee, but witnesses were called after his indictment concerning financial transactions.

"I say these things so that the committee will understand the position we are taking, because I think candor requires me to say that I propose to recommend to counsel who handles the tax case in the Federal District Court in Washington, that full exploitation be made of the defendant's rights under the Delaney decision.

"Secondly, I must say to you, Mr. Chairman, that if you do not defer this hearing that I must advise this witness to refuse to answer any questions on the basis of the Fifth Amendment, which I deem to be relevant in any way to the matter pending in the Federal District Court in Washington.

"My formal request, Mr. Chairman, is that you defer his appearance until such time as his tax matter is adjudicated."

**DOCTOR WILLIAMS** had given his diagnosis to the consulting physicians. That they didn't expect such scoffing at their own findings was



unpleasantly obvious. But there were further and more startling objections to come.

"I respectfully suggest to you, Mr. Chairman," Williams said, "that it is probably a matter that the full committee should pass upon and I would like to ask the Chair whether or not there is presently a validly constituted committee?"

"I understand that this resolution requires that this committee be bipartisan and it have four Democrats and four Republicans on it. I think the resolution is quite clear on that. I seek a point of information as to whether or not the late Senator McCarthy has been replaced."

The Chairman: As far as I know, unless there has been some action taken on the Floor this afternoon, he has not been replaced.

Mr. Williams: Then, we have a question whether we have a validly constituted committee because the resolution, as I read it, is very clear, that the committee must be bi-partisan, and that it must contain four Democrats and four Republicans and as it is now constituted, it contains only three Republicans.

The Chairman: The Chair will make this observation. It is not expected this afternoon to go into Mr. Beck's testimony or further testimony at any great length. But I did want, before I proceeded with the hearings to interrogate him about one matter.

The request you have made of the committee will be considered by the full committee and we will advise whether we will continue to hear Mr. Beck or not after the full committee has discussed it and taken action thereon.

I will say, however, for your information, it is not our intention and not the purpose of the committee to interrogate Mr. Beck regarding his financial transactions for which he has been indicted. We did not expect to go into that matter."

McClellan and the Kennedy's were hanging on the ropes. The statement had accomplished that which nothing else could have: Brought an admission from the Committee Chairman that the question of Dave Beck's income could not legally be entered into. Counsel Bob Kennedy made a valiant but futile effort to save face after the setback.

"Could I just ask the counsel (Williams) one question, since you brought up the question of the Delaney case, as to what was the result in the Delaney matter, and what happened to Mr. Delaney?" he asked.

**WILLIAMS REPEATED** that the conviction had been reversed because of the testimony before the King Committee. A later conviction was obtained, he added, only after a new trial was held "against a backdrop where he had not been prejudiced by



#### U. S. Labor Training in Philippines . . .

*Mrs. Rachel E. Fidelino, who studied labor-management relations in the U. S. under an ICA grant, is shown visiting a worker in a Filipino cigarette factory.*  
PAI Photo.

simultaneous Congressional hearings."

Kennedy, too, was forced to back down.

Senator Mundt, who had been silent throughout most of the proceedings, attempted to save the day by recalling Williams' arguments concerning the bi-partisanship of the committee, but it led only into another and more devastating thrust at Chairman McClellan. Said Mundt:

"I would like to direct, Mr. Chairman, a question for information to the counsel, because I had to set him off and he is a fine and valued friend of mine and I admire him greatly and

I seek his counsel now. I understand that you raised the question before I came in as to whether the committee was properly constituted because one of its members had passed away. Was that correct?"

"Yes, sir, I did, Senator Mundt," Williams answered.

Senator Mundt: Would it follow in line with your reasoning that the United States Senate as it functions today is also improperly constituted because one of its members passed away?

Mr. Williams: I think not.

Senator Mundt: Would you ex-



plain the difference, because I am not a lawyer and I do not see it.

Mr. Williams: When Senate Resolution 74 was passed it was determined that this committee be a bi-partisan committee, consisting of four Democrats and four Republicans.

Obviously, the Senate had a reason for making it bi-partisan because I am sure it did not act without great thought in that matter. By virtue of the death of Senator McCarthy, this no longer is a bi-partisan committee.

Senator Mundt: It still is a bi-partisan committee. It is not equally balanced, but it is still bi-partisan and I am still a Republican and the Chairman is still a Democrat and a tough one.

Mr. Williams: I am using that nomenclature in this sense, that you have an equal number of the majority and an equal number of the minority members of the Senate present on this committee. That is what the resolution provided.

It provides that there be eight members and it provides that there shall be four members of the majority and four of the minority. I might also say this, Senator, that I think that I should complete this record, Mr. Chairman, if you will give me just one moment.

I did not get an opportunity before, but I have studied the transcript of this witness' past appearance before this committee on March 27 and I find that he was interrogated at great length by the members of the committee concerning many, many transactions in which he was engaged, and to each of the questions he respectfully refused to give an answer, predicating his refusal on a number of grounds.

Toward the end of his appearance, one of the members of the committee addressed the Chair, and I am talking about, I think, page 3143 of the Record here, and asked the Chair what purpose it served to continue the interrogation of a witness who was declining to answer on the basis of his Constitutional rights.

The Chair at that time said it was because, and this was the only reason for the continuance of this interrogation as expressed by the Chair, and the Chair was careful to say this is the only reason, so that the country might know and so that Teamsters might know what kind of a man headed the union.

I do not conceive this to be a valid legislative function. I do not conceive that the committee has the power of exposition or degradation or humiliation or castigation.

**SENATOR McCLELLAN COULD** not justify that one. There was no rationalization he could call upon to explain away the statement he had made as to the real purpose of the

## Trusteeship Procedure

*Among the few questions asked IBT General President Beck which counsel allowed him to answer during the recent Senate probe was one concerning trusteeships. The following statement on IBT trusteeships was written by Harold J. Gibbons, president of Joint Council 13.*

Trusteeship is a last resort by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to protect the rights of rank-and-file members during periods when extreme factionalism, abuse of trust, or any other situation exists in which the operations of a local union are paralyzed or rendered weak and ineffective, to the detriment of the membership.

Trusteeship is invoked only to aid the rank-and-file membership to solve their problems and conduct their affairs in an orderly way for their own betterment. Under the Teamster constitution, members of local unions under trusteeship may petition for self-government every six months. Trusteeship lasts only until such time as new leadership has been developed and accepted by the membership.

It is the only procedure I know of to deal with bad situations in local unions where the membership is powerless to act.

Under trusteeship, a great many additional duties and responsibilities devolve upon the trustee and consume time which he can scarcely afford. During trusteeship, efforts are made to develop democratic procedures, to improve contracts, to better wages and conditions, and to encourage responsible trade unionism—in short, to help correct any bad situations which existed prior to trusteeship.

Trusteeship is imposed by the International Union only after complaints from rank-and-file membership, after thorough investigation to see if trusteeship is warranted, and in most instances, only after the trusteeship has been requested.

hearing. He could answer only that he would not "go back and re-hash the Record," that "The Record is the Record," and that "our arguing about it is not going to change the Record."

The setback given the committee by the young and personable attorney from Connecticut was as effective as any ever seen in Congress, but it would receive scant attention from a press which sought only to press the sensational and unproved charges made through trick questioning and catchy phraseology. No newspaper in the Nation devoted more than a paragraph or two to the Williams statement, but instead blared loudly about the evil Teamsters, top whipping boy of the day.

As the hearings ground on, it became obvious that Dave Beck would not again be pressed as he had in the past. There was no desire on the part of the Committee members or counsel to tangle again with Williams.

Later, when he was recalled to the stand, Beck answered freely questions unrelated to the financial matters concerned in his indictment in Seattle on income tax charges, but Williams blocked efforts to interrogate otherwise.

Once, when young Kennedy attempted to read a list of "charges" and questions on the subject of income for the benefit of television cameras. Williams pulled him up short with a stipulation that the 52 "counts" (which had been distributed through

the hearing room previously) would bring only a refusal to answer.

**AGAIN, MOST NEWSPAPERS** reported the questions as asked, the charges as made, neglecting to mention that they were, in fact, simply inserted in the record without reading.

The long line of other witnesses who were brought before the committee brought similar reports. Everything inferred by committee questions was printed, but answers contradicting such inferences were passed over.

The hearings ground to a creeping close May 16, with the public and labor itself wondering what effect they would have on such proposed legislation as a federal "right-to-work" law.

## Raps Ethical Group

Displaying absolutely no tendency to stampede, or even a mild hysteria, the IBT International Executive Board walked into the marble halls of the AFL-CIO building on a bright morning last month and told the Committee on Ethical Practices exactly where it stood.

IBT Prexy Dave Beck, in the role of spokesman, read a statement the Committee had tried hard and valiantly to bottle up with a procedural cork. It expressed resentment and denial that IBT was "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced . . . by corrupt influences."

The statement came as the culmination of several weeks' effort by IBT





### AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee Hears Plea of Teamsters . . .

*Dave Dubinsky, Arthur Goldberg, Chairman Al Hayes, George Harrison, Jacob Potofsky and Jim Curran.*

to obtain a list of charges from the Ethical Practices group. It almost produced results. But at the conclusion of the session, the committee still had failed to come up with specific charges.

Beck and other members of the IBT Board wormed their way through more than 100 reporters and photographers in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building on the morning of the hearing and edged toward the conference room, where they were greeted by Albert J. Hayes, chairman of the committee and president of the International Machinists Union.

Once they were inside, the battle over introduction of the Teamster statement began. It was obvious from the outset that the Ethical Practices Board knew IBT again would demand particulars. The AFL-CIO group produced a statement supposedly nullifying such a development, stating that in view of past requests of this nature, it would present a "report." The "report" was to be read immediately after the introduction of the AFL-CIO statement, thus making the Teamster Declaration passé.

**THE MANEUVER DID NOT** work that way. President Beck insisted that he have his say before the AFL-CIO report was read and won his point.

"As is undoubtedly well known to all those present here," he told the committee, "a number of events have occurred in recent months relating to the conduct of the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Matters disclosed in the investigation conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, as well as other matters, seemed to the Executive Council to constitute sufficient

cause to direct the (Ethical Practices) committee, under its existing mandates, to proceed to undertake an investigation into whether the Teams-

### Billet-Doux

*On May 15, John Barr, president and board chairman of Montgomery Ward and Company, wrote Senator McClellan, denying implications made in the Teamster hearings. Mr. Barr's request that the letter be placed in the record of the hearings was, of course, denied. The letter, as obtained from a committee assistant, follows:*

DEAR SENATOR McCLELLAN:

This morning's newspapers carried a report of testimony before your committee which implied an agreement was made between Ward's and the Teamsters' Union in 1955 concerning the voting of Ward stock by the Union and the unionization of Ward employees.

I wish to assure your committee that there was no agreement or understanding of any kind between Montgomery Ward and the Teamsters' Union or any representative of that union relating to the voting of any stock of Ward's which may have been held by the union or to the unionization of Ward's people.

Since the inference of the testimony given is contrary to the facts, I respectfully request that this letter be incorporated into the records of the committee.

Very truly yours,

(s) JOHN A. BARR,  
Chairman and President.

ters Union is dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence.

"Our organization has over 1,400,000 members. . . .

"We deeply resent, and we vigorously deny this malicious and unfounded slander of our membership and our official family, local and national. From the first time that this baseless 'belief' was first published by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, in violation of every basic principle of decency, fraternalism, and justice, we have sought without success to ascertain its basis.

"We have directed two communications to this Committee for such information, both of which speak for themselves. The only response we have received has been evasive and unsatisfactory. We have merely been told that we may have a hearing if we request it.

"To keep the record perfectly clear, we are not here requesting a hearing. We are here solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether at this time or at some future date you propose to provide us with the particulars upon which you are proceeding or which may have been disclosed by your investigation. Because, whether your Committee's function is merely to investigate or to make findings in the nature of charges which will be filed with the Executive Council, fundamental fairness requires that before we state our position with respect to matters which are under inquiry we be clearly informed by you just what such matters are. Not only have you failed to so inform us, but, unfortunately, some members of this Committee and of the AFL-CIO Executive Council have prejudged this entire matter and have gone out of their way to express their bias publicly.



"WE BELIEVE IT UNSEEMLY and ill-advised for a Committee such as yours to be arbitrary in this matter and to take the hypertechnical position that you will listen to us only if we request to be heard in response to a 'belief.' To require us to request a hearing and to make answer to a 'belief' that our Organization is 'dominated, controlled, or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences,' smacks of a medieval inquisition and witch-hunt. We believe that under the Constitution of the AFL-CIO and under the fundamental principles of decency, fair play, due process, and fraternalism, you are obligated to afford us better treatment than this.

"In this regard we refer you to the AFL-CIO Policy Resolution on Civil Liberties adopted by the 1955 AFL-CIO Convention which condemned 'loosely conducted' investigations which 'were used to spread unfounded accusations and unproven charges' and in which 'those accused were given no adequate opportunity to face their accuser.' The resolution concludes that 'all charges . . . should be as concrete as possible, not merely vague allegations.'

"FINALLY, WE REMIND you that under Article II Section 11 of the AFL-CIO Constitution one of the stated objects and principles of the AFL-CIO is to protect the long-established and pre-existing autonomy of each affiliated international union. The autonomy of this International Union, of course, was not created by that Constitution. It was long existent. The Constitution only made it certain that such autonomy was not in any way diluted or divested by the act of merger. We intend to preserve that autonomy.

"We are here, therefore, pursuant to our request that you provide us with the specific facts or particulars which form the basis and the subject of the belief and your investigation, without prejudice to the position we have taken in our earlier communications to you. If you will provide us with those particulars we shall then be able to make a statement with respect to our position."

Seated with Hayes were the other members of the Ethical Practices Committee: Jacob Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; George Harrison, of the Railway Clerks; David Dubinsky, International Ladies Garment Workers; Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union, and Arthur Goldberg, special AFL-CIO counsel.

When it became apparent that the Teamsters would do or say nothing further until the basis for the corruption charges was made known, Hayes directed that the 22-page "staff report" be read.

THE "REPORT" WAS NOT the

product of either an exhaustive, or a perfunctory, investigation. A more fitting description would be that it was a listing of "accusations" against certain Teamster officials and members. Unlike the requested bill of particulars, it simply rehashed charges made before the Senate Committee or those published in some newspapers.

At the conclusion of the two-and-a-half-hour hearing, Beck stepped before a battery of microphones and cameras to read the following statement:

"We could not and did not anticipate the nature of the matters which (the Ethical Practices Committee) have now presented. Some of the references are to hearsay and secondary sources. Others raise serious legal and policy questions affecting personal and Constitutional rights of some of our individual officers and members. And some involve the interpretation and application of our own International Constitution.

"Under the circumstances, and because of this committee's delay in providing us with any information until this morning, it will be necessary for us to fully consider all of the matters which have been presented this morning before we can state our position with respect thereto.

"We shall attempt to do so within a reasonable period of time and advise your chairman accordingly."

The statement by the Ethical Practices Committee said:

"... the International Executive Board of the Teamsters requested additional time to consider the staff report and other documents presented by the Ethical Practices Committee and the committee then recessed to meet again on the Teamsters case on May 24, 1957, in Washington, D. C., to consider any material which the Teamsters union desires to present."

AFTER LUNCH, THE Executive Board re-assembled at IBT headquarters then issued this statement:

"At its meeting this afternoon, the General Executive Board voted to refer the staff report of the Ethical Practices Committee, AFL-CIO, to its attorneys for study and report. This action was necessary in view of the fact that the staff report raises serious legal questions affecting personal rights as well as the interpretation and application of our Constitution and the Constitution of the AFL-CIO. It is anticipated that the matter will be handled expeditiously and that our position will be made known to the chairman of the Ethical Practices Committee within a reasonable time."

## Ethical Practice Statement

IN THE EVENT anyone in or out of the AFL-CIO thought the Ethical Practices Committee was pulling a fast one, IBT President Dave Beck put over a few potent points in reading a statement to that group at its hearing. The points made, all distributed freely to the press, were:

"Our organization has over 1,400,000 members working in the trucking, warehouse, food, dairy, and other industries. These one and one-half million members are represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by more than eight hundred Local Unions located in every State in the Union, in the Territories, and in Canada, and in communities, large and small, within those States. These Local Unions are democratically governed by more than five thousand local officers, stewards, and office personnel. In addition to our local unions, our affairs are conducted through numerous joint councils, state conferences, area conferences, national conferences, and the executive and administrative staff of our International Union.

"ASSEMBLED HERE TODAY IS our General Executive Board which represents in the aggregate a total of 514 years in the American labor movement and the Teamsters' movement. Each and every one of the members of this Executive Board has been democratically elected in open Convention to his present International Office. In addition, all of them other than the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, hold elected offices in their local unions. Many of our local and national officers also hold high elective offices in city and state federations affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

"Our various subordinate bodies have negotiated and become party to collective bargaining agreements with over 50,000 employers, in units ranging from only a handful of employees to units comprised of many thousands. These contracts have provided for our members the finest wages, hours, and conditions of labor that are obtainable in the given circumstance, and have placed the living standards of our members among the highest of all wage earners in this country.

"We have accomplished this for our membership through the vitality of our organization, the experience of our staff, and the full support and confidence which our members have placed in us."





Warm Greeting from Chairman Before Disagreements Were Aired

*Committee Chairman Hayes greets IBT Vice President James Hoffa in lobby of AFL-CIO Building before hearings. Dave Beck (back to camera), Sidney Brennan and Einar Mohn are in background.*

On May 22, General President Beck sent the following letter to Hayes:

"At the meeting of the Ethical Practices Committee, AFL-CIO, held on May 7, 1957, I informed the members of that Committee that the matters raised for the first time at that meeting, involving among other things, serious legal and policy questions, would be fully considered and that the position of this International Union would be made known to you, as Chairman, within a reasonable time.

"In view of the complexities of the problems raised and the number of persons affected we have been unable to complete our study of the lengthy Staff Report in the suggested time. Accordingly, we will be unable to make our position known on May 24, 1957.

"This entire problem is currently under study by our attorneys, with whom a conference has been arranged for May 27, 1957. At the conclusion of that conference, it should be possible for me to advise you when you may expect a presentation of our position on these matters. We will communicate with you promptly thereafter in order that a meeting of your Committee may be arranged at a future date mutually agreeable to all concerned."

THAT DAY the Ethical Practices Committee announced it had "postponed indefinitely" its scheduled meeting to consider charges against the Teamsters International.

## Hot Cargo Victory

IBT walked out of the U. S. Court of Appeals with a thumping victory last month when the panel ruled that "hot cargo" clauses are valid.

The decision, which may be appealed to the Supreme Court, represented a sharp defeat for the National Labor Relations Board.

The 2-1 vote declared that once "hot cargo" clauses have been accepted voluntarily by an employer, they become legal and are not in contravention of the National Labor Relations Act.

THE CASE INVOLVED the action of the Teamsters in urging their members not to handle goods involved in a strike by the Machinists against the American Iron and Machine Works in Oklahoma City.

Judge Walter M. Bastian, reading the majority opinion, said the Teamsters had done nothing more than to urge employees "not to handle freight from a company which they consider unfair."

"This was exactly what the carriers had agreed that employees would not be required to do," Judge Bastian declared.

"If an employer may lawfully agree that its employees will not be required to handle freight from a struck company, and such a situation arises, it is hard to see how it can be said that, simply because the employees do what they have a right to do, there was a strike, or refusal to work. Nor can it be said that there was a 'forcing' or requiring of an employer to cease do-

ing business with another person, because the employer was only being compelled to live up to its own voluntary contract entered into in advance of the happening.

"IT CANNOT be argued that the actions of Teamsters constituted a sympathy strike or an illegal boycott.

"The actions taken might have been so regarded had there been no 'Hot Cargo' clause. In sympathy strikes or illegal boycotts, the employers are innocent victims of disputes with which they are not concerned. But where such a clause exists a different situation arises. The secondary employer has consented, knowing in advance, to the refusal of its employees to handle goods of the original employer."

## AFL-CIO Ousts Beck

Although the Senate probe was over, the AFL-CIO executive council still had a case against the Teamster head on its agenda.

At a closed session, Beck appeared before the council May 20.

For about 20 minutes, he "listened," as AFL-CIO President George Meany phrased it, to a summation of the charges based primarily on testimony and evidence presented before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

Then the Teamsters' President told the Executive Council, "I view the purported suspension as a nullity."

In a 500-word defense of his position, he said the Executive Council



## Beck Statement To AFL-CIO

*(The following statement was made by IBT General President Dave Beck before the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Executive Council May 20, 1957)*

"The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, at its meeting on March 29, 1957, filed charges against me personally, and suspended me as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council. Recently, I have received a staff report which President Meany has had prepared for the Executive Council, that purports to summarize and analyze published materials relevant to those charges.

"After consultation with the General Executive Board of my International Union, I advised President Meany that under the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, the Executive Council has no power or authority to suspend me as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, or as a member of the Executive Council. The powers of the Executive Council are by Article VIII, Section 11 of the AFL-CIO Constitution, limited to the filing of charges, conduct of hearing, and recommending appropriate action to the AFL-CIO Convention.

"In addition, any investigation or hearing by the Executive Council may be had, under the Constitution of the AFL-CIO, only upon specific charges of malfeasance and maladministration as an officer of the AFL-CIO, and in that regard, the AFL-CIO Constitution cannot be applied as an ex post facto law having retroactive effect.

"My appearance here this morning is as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the Executive Council. I view the purported suspension as a nullity. Moreover, the charges filed against me and the staff report prepared for the Executive Council do not relate to malfeasance and maladministration as an officer of the AFL-CIO, and do not relate to events alleged to have occurred at a time when the AFL-CIO Constitution was operative.

"As the members of the Executive Council are well aware, a Grand Jury has returned an Indictment against me in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, which charges that I have violated the Internal Revenue Code.

"To require me to answer charges before this body, which relate in any way to my defense against that Indictment would appear to violate my rights as an American citizen, as well as my rights as a long-standing member of the Trade Union Movement. Finally, it should be borne in mind, that I am still under subpoena by the McClellan Committee, before whom, on advice of counsel, I have been unable to testify on these matters. Any answer to charges made here could be readily subpoenaed by that Committee.

"Accordingly, the Executive Council should revoke its unauthorized action purporting to suspend me as a vice president of the AFL-CIO and as a member of the Executive Council; should quash the charges filed against me as not relating to malfeasance and maladministration of an officer of the AFL-CIO and as not relating to events alleged to have occurred at a time when the AFL-CIO Constitution was operative, and should defer a hearing on any charges which might relate to my Indictment, until such time as I have had an opportunity to defend myself before the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington."

"should quash the charges filed against me as not relating to malfeasance and maladministration of an officer of the AFL-CIO and as not relating to events alleged to have occurred at a time when the AFL-CIO Constitution was operative."

**MOREOVER, STATED BECK,** a hearing on any charges which might relate in any way to a pending indictment on income tax evasion charges should be deferred "until such time as I have had an opportunity to defend myself" in court.

With that the IBT head departed from the council chambers on the eighth floor of the AFL-CIO building. About 40 minutes later President

Meany appeared before newsmen, floodlights and cameras to announce that the Executive Council with only two members—William C. Doherty and Charles J. MacGowan absent, voted 25 to 0 to remove Beck after finding him "guilty of gross misuse of union funds entrusted to his care."

The AFL-CIO President took particular pains to point out it was "not for us to consider or determine whether he has violated any laws, state or federal."

The removal of the IBT General President as a vice president and member of the Executive Council does not affect the standing of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

## Job Outlook Good

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is optimistic about the employment picture and has advised the more than 2 million students who will be looking for jobs this summer that job hunting should be good in most sections of the Nation.

"With the economy strong and further job gains ahead, young job seekers will find labor market conditions generally favorable with many employers looking for both full-time and temporary workers," Mitchell said.

"Regarding the employment outlook, continued economic strength, coupled with seasonal expansion in agriculture, construction and other seasonal industries, should push national job totals to new all-time highs this year.

"With March employment at a record high for the month of close to 64,000,000 and millions of seasonal jobs developing in agriculture, other outdoor activities and industry, total job levels should approach or exceed 68,000,000 at the midsummer peak."

## Labor Press Elects

A reorganized and revitalized Eastern Labor Press Conference met at the offices of the New York Newspaper Guild and set in motion a program to bring proper professional recognition to labor journalism.

ELPC is an affiliate of the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association.

Elected ELPC president was Arnold Beichman, editor of *The Electrical World*, publication of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Harry Crone, of the International Ladies Garment Workers, was named secretary-treasurer.

Frank Powers, retiring president of the organization, was elected president emeritus.

## IBT Gets Pay Hikes

Wage increase agreements have been won by two locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Chicago.

Local 744, representing 1,800 beer drivers and helpers employed by 100 brewery and distributing companies, won a \$5 weekly wage increase May 1, plus weekly contributions of \$2 for each employee to start a pension program. The agreement runs to May 1, 1959.

Local 704, the coal drivers' union, negotiated a 25-cent hourly wage increase for 93 members who load ships from railroad cars. That increase also was effective May 1. The union also won four paid holidays a year (the employees have none now) and a guaranteed 40-hour week.





### Members of Teamster Local 710 Receive First Pension Checks Under New Plan . . .

Six members of IBT Local 710 received checks for \$90 apiece in the first distribution of pension funds from the plan negotiated in 1955 between the union and the Central Motor Freight Association. From left to right are: (Seated) Thomas Keegan, business representative of Local 710 and secretary-treasurer of the pension fund; Frank Schmitt, president of Local 710; Gustav A. Schaefer, 65, a pensioner; (standing) Harry J. Wellenhofer, pensioner; Theodore Ahnger, 70, pensioner; Roy Pride, director of labor for Central Motor Freight Association, employer trustee; Barney Cushman, president, Cushman Motor Delivery, employer trustee; Edward Bartelt, 72, pensioner; Mike Stefancic, 67, pensioner; Andrew A. Kelly, 70, pensioner; Harry F. Chaddick, president, American Transportation Co., chairman of pension board; Leo Segall, attorney for Local 710, and Thomas Havey, certified public accountant.

### "Right" Law Danger

"In many service industries, in wholesale and retail trade, in those areas of manufacturing characterized by semi-skilled employment, seasonality and high turnover, I would expect right-to-work laws to create organizing problems which many unions could not surmount," the Reverend Leo C. Brown, director of the Institute of Social Order at St. Louis University, declared in an address at Chicago.

Father Brown and Jonathan C. Gibson, vice president and general counsel of the Santa Fe Railway, participated in a panel discussion on "right to work" legislation.

Father Brown expressed the "opinion that where unions are already

well established and strong and where employment is stable, a right-to-work law will have little effect upon a union's position or bargaining power."

"THE CLOSED SHOP in the building trades has been illegal for 10 years," he pointed out. "But no one doubts that, for all practical purposes, it continues to exist in those areas where it existed prior to the Taft-Hartley Act. The employees who work in these trades are union mechanics, and if building is done they will do it. The employer who needs men continues to look to the union to supply them."

Father Brown, using averages, asked his audience to "consider an establishment in which a union has organized 70 per cent of the working force." He continued: "Except in unusual circumstances, 70 per cent unionization represents a fairly solid initial accomplishment. Assume, too, that union membership at the time of organization is distributed equally among stable and less stable workers.

"Within one year unless the union added new recruits, it could expect to have only 42 per cent of the work force in the union; that is only 70 per cent of the stable workers (which as our data indicated, represents about 60 per cent of the workers in manufacturing).

"To maintain 70 per cent member-

ship, the union would need to attract not 22 new members for each 100 jobs, but 37 new recruits because, as our statistics indicate, it requires an average of 1.7 of the less stable workers to fill each job. In other words, to maintain 70 per cent union membership the union would have to enroll about 37 per cent of the average work force each year." These statistics, he said, applied to manufacturing.

FATHER BROWN concluded that "in large areas in American industry effective and stable union organization is practically impossible without some form of union security or without a sustaining organizing campaign at prohibitive costs and, I might add, with continuing turmoil."

"I would expect the effects of this right to work legislation to be most severe where the unskilled and semi-skilled are employed, and perhaps where unions are most needed," he said.

The Reverend Ralph Gallagher, director of the Institute of Social and Industrial Relations at Loyola University in Chicago, warned that labor is too lethargic and indifferent, referring to "right to work" legislation now pending in this state. He said: "I think they are going to wake up as the people did in Indiana (where a 'right to work' law recently was enacted)."

### Yo-Yo Strikes

In Nice, France, an aroused citizenry announced it was finally fed up with what it called Communist "yo-yo strikes."

The Red tactic became known as a "yo-yo strike" when members of a Communist-controlled bus union were called out on strike for the 22nd time in less than four months.



## Word Game

In Dayton, Ohio, Vice President William Snoots, of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers', AFL-CIO, completely flustered an employer with the longest word in the English language, 29 letters. Snoots accused the industrialist of "floccinaucinihilipilification, especially where wage increases are concerned." The stunned employer asked for a definition. "Floccinaucinihilipilification," explained Snoots, "means the habit of estimating as worthless—which we could apply also, I suppose, to some employers."

## Town Backs Guild

Almost the entire community of Lima, Ohio, has thrown its support behind American Newspaper Guild members striking the "Lima News" published by arch-conservative H. C. Hoiles.

The strike of 45 Guild members, which started on May 1, was supported first by 50 members of the Typographical Union who joined the picket line less than an hour after receiving approval by Indianapolis headquarters.

Stereotypers approved a lockout status following inability to agree on a contract, and Mailers had been previously locked out.

In addition, more than 3,000 cancellations of subscriptions to the paper were telephoned, sent or taken personally to the News building the first week of the strike. Cancellations are reported continuing. A delegation from IUE Local at the Westinghouse plant personally cancelled their subs.

**LOCAL BUSINESS** and civic interests also have launched a frontal attack against the monopoly status of the "Lima News" by announcing steps toward establishing a locally-owned daily newspaper.

Incorporation papers were filed with Secretary of State Ted W. Brown for the Lima Citizen Publishing Co. A company spokesman said the new paper would be "100 per cent owned and operated by the people of Lima and the immediate vicinity."

Hoiles, who has built up a national reputation for his opposition to unions and social progress generally, bought into the "Lima News" 14 months ago. He has no union contracts on any of the other ten papers he owns. On one, in Colorado Springs, the unions charged he drove them out by provoking strikes.

**HOILES ADMITS** that he is against free public schools—he calls them "government schools." Last fall he

attacked a referendum for a new library building, calling it "socialistic." The library bond issue passed by an overwhelming margin, however.

The strike developed over inability to reach terms on a new contract. To avoid the walkout, Guild negotiators offered to drop all improvement clauses and adopt the language of the contract under which they had worked since March 1, 1956, with the addition of four items. It was to no avail.

The Guild contract expired April 30. This coincided with the expiration date of contracts with the craft unions—printers, mailers, stereotypers and pressmen. Leaders of those unions have been meeting jointly with the Guild.

The Guild has been issuing daily strike bulletins, explaining the strike issues, with the full assistance of the craft union members. An estimated 5,000 persons turned out to pick up their copy of the first Bulletin. Lima has a population of 50,000.

## ILO Hits Slave Labor

Reversing a policy of five years standing, the U. S. Government will vote for a convention against forced labor at the 40th Conference of the International Labor Organization which opens June 5.

The decision, according to the American Labor Services for the United Nations, adopts a position which the American labor movement has proposed since 1947, when it first initiated action against forced labor in the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

ILO conventions are draft statutes which may be ratified by the 77 member-nations of the international agency.

The U. S. will instruct its conference delegates to vote for a convention which abolishes forced labor as an instrument of political coercion, economic development or labor discipline.

The government is also expected to approve provisions which would outlaw forced labor used to punish strikers or to discriminate against national, social, religious or racial groups.

## Union Man?

Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of New York's Stork Club, which has been on strike for months, is denying to others the privileges he, himself, enjoys.

Billingsley hires college kids as strikebreakers and imports an orchestra from Mexico for the same purpose. The one union member in the entire Stork Club is Billingsley, himself. He's a paid-up member of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

## Boot Contract

In Buenos Aires, union soccer referees went on strike on the eve of the national championships, and were joined in a sympathy walkout by box-office employees and ticket-takers.

Cause of the dispute was a three-year closed-shop contract with the Argentine Football Association which violated the closed shop provision—according to the referees—by signing individual contracts with one British and one Austrian referee.

The first attempt to settle the controversy failed—when the referees refused to accept arbitration by an impartial referee.

## Multiple Job Study

In Washington, the extent to which American workers, particularly married men, are dependent on holding more than one job at the same time in order to maintain their standard of living was dramatically illustrated in a report published by the Department of Commerce.

The report showed that twice as many persons held two or more jobs in mid-1956 as compared with the number in 1950, when a previous survey was made.

The 1956 survey revealed that 3.7 million persons, or 5½ per cent of the employed total, held more than one job during the week ending July 14, 1956. In July, 1950, just six years previously, only 1.8 million, or 3 per cent of the employed total, held multiple jobs.

"Multiple jobholding was found more frequently among married men than among other groups," said the report. "About 7½ per cent of all employed married men had more than one job as compared with 5½ per cent of the single men. The rate was considerably lower for women generally and especially for housewives."

## Clerks Name Gibbons

In Cincinnati Vice President George M. Gibbons has been named secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to fill the unexpired term of Phil E. Ziegler, BRC President George H. Harrison was announced. Gibbons first joined BRC Golden Spike Lodge 926 in Ogden, Utah in 1923. In 1949 he was elected general chairman of the Southern Pacific System Board.

Another appointment was that of acting vice president of the BRC. General Chairman C. L. Dennis of the Chicago & Northwestern System Board was named to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of L. B. Snedden.



## McClellan Sneaker

While attention was fully focused on his probe of IBT and away from more important things, Sen. John McClellan quietly slipped into the Senate Judiciary Committee with a Right-to-Work rider on the civil rights bill.

The move is regarded as far more serious than the harassing efforts of Senator Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, who tried to accomplish much the same purpose before a Judiciary subcommittee.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE** "right-to-work" and "right-to-vote" amendment by McClellan came at a regular meeting of the full Senate Judiciary Committee which failed to vote on it only because Senator Thomas Hennings, Missouri Democrat and chairman of the subcommittee which opposed the Goldwater "right-to-work" amendment, was absent.

The Administration, through Attorney General Brownell, already has expressed opposition to tying "right-to-vote" legislation in with civil rights, but how willing the President would be to throw the full weight of his influence among Republicans against the McClellan amendment, is not yet known.

## ACLU Raps Probe

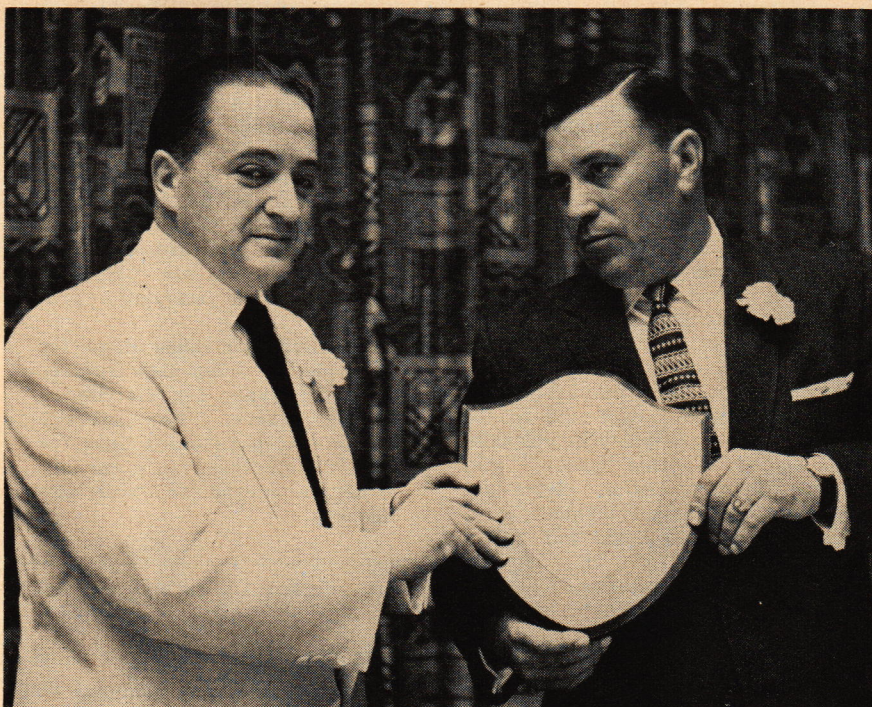
The American Civil Liberties Union, which has not been exactly pro-Teamster in IBT's difference with the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee, has taken a sharp rap, however, at the McClellan Committee for its handling of the current probe.

In a letter to the Arkansas legislator, ACLU had this to say:

"Because of the American Civil Liberties Union's long-established concern about the abuses of democratic rights within labor unions, we have followed the proceedings of the Select Committee with great interest. Since 1942, when we prepared our first study on the subject, we have endeavored to have these abuses corrected. We believe that, as the labor movement has assumed a major position in our society, it is vital for it to assume the responsibility which comes with this status by safeguarding its members' intra-union rights of free speech, fair trial and non-discrimination.

"So, when the Select Committee was appointed, we favored the investigation as leading possibly to an improved observance of democratic practices within the labor movement. We felt that this issue is a proper area of Congressional investigation, as information is needed before Congress can consider whether remedial legislation is necessary. We have also been glad to note the AFL-CIO's firm action toward removal of unethical practices, and hope this will aid internal democracy too.

"WE PRESENT this background because we do not wish the following



Roy Williams Is "Man of the Year" . . .

*J. C. 56 president is named to honor by UNICO National, a service club in Kansas City, Mo. He was honored at a dinner attended by civic, political, club and professional leaders of the community. Williams is at right.*

comments to be misconstrued as an attack on the Committee's objectives, for we are in accord with its purpose. In fact, our concern is that the Committee's occasional lapses from fair procedure may lessen its contribution in the important field of internal union democracy. Granting the Committee's frustration over the refusal of some witnesses fully to disclose information pertinent to its inquiry, we are sure you will agree that procedures violative of due process should not be used to achieve the desired objective.

"We refer to two specific examples: the first concerns the recall of Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters Union, as a witness following his federal indictment for income tax evasion; and the second concerns your statement at a hearing, reported in *The New York Times* of March 28, following Beck's refusal to answer questions about misuse of union funds, 'I don't know any word to describe it less than theft.'

"THESE EXAMPLES, in our opinion, raise the disturbing question of the Committee's functioning as a judicial body whose purpose is to convict, rather than a legislative body whose purpose is to gain information to assist in the framing of legislation. The decision as to guilt is a criminal matter to be determined in court, where all the judicial safeguards may apply in the course of a regular criminal trial. We do not believe it is within the purview of congressional committees to make findings of guilt

or innocence. It is this blurring of the line between judicial and legislative functions that aroused public opposition to the probes of congressional bodies investigating Communism in recent years. The problem is amplified in this instance when a witness is already under indictment and must stand trial in our courts.

"We want to emphasize that we offer these comments not in defense of Mr. Beck or the Teamsters Union, but in defense of vital civil liberties principles which need constant affirmation, particularly when the power of government is being exercised. To repeat our original statement, the good work and objectives of the Committee can be jeopardized if procedures which invade constitutional guarantees are not fully observed. We respectfully urge that future hearings will not be marked by departures from the principles of due process."

## Anderson Quits

E. O. "Ernie" Anderson, president of IBT Local 541 in Kansas City, resigned because of ill health last month and Vice President Karl Rogers succeeded him. Anderson became president and business agent of the local April 5, 1944.

## IBT Ball Club

San Jose, Calif., IBT Local 287 has voted to sponsor a Little League Baseball team at a cost of \$500. The money will purchase balls, bats, uniforms, caps and insurance for the team over a three-year period.



## Employment Up

Employment throughout the United States went up seasonally during April, except in manufacturing, which again took a job slump.

Farm employment went up 300,000 during the month, while nonfarm payrolls increased by some 250,000, most of it in retail trade, services and contract construction. In all, there were 51.6 million persons on nonfarm payrolls, a record level for the month.

In manufacturing, however, there was evidence of a long-term downward trend of jobs.

"Employment in manufacturing dropped by 130,000 over the month to 16.8 million—a slightly larger than usual decline for this season," said the Department of Labor. "Since last December, factory employment on a seasonally adjusted basis has fallen by about 160,000."

Employment in automobile plants continued to decline in April. Since the peak production month of January, the number of jobs in the industry has declined by 7 per cent. Total manhours have dropped by 11 per cent in the same period. In addition, there were "small but persistent" employment cutbacks in plants producing refrigerators, home laundry equipment and radio and television sets.

**FACTORY PRODUCTION** workers have been the hardest hit, with a drop of 196,000 between April, 1957, and April, 1956. On the yearly basis, heavy losses were recorded in furniture and fixtures, which dropped 73,000 jobs over the year; textile mill products, where jobs were down 59,000, and primary metal industries, where the drop was 38,000.

Every industry except tobacco reported higher weekly earnings this April than a year ago, but here again manufacturing suffered with a drop of 41 cents in average weekly earnings as a result of a seasonal decline in the factory work week.

As a result of the drop in hours, weekly earnings of factory workers fell from \$82.21 to \$81.80. While weekly earnings in April were \$2.80 more than a year ago, the hourly rate remained unchanged at \$2.05 for the fifth successive month.

Unemployment fell by 200,000 to 2.7 million, a normal drop for the month, while state insured unemployment fell 130,000. The improvement mostly represented a further pickup in outdoor activities and pre-Easter hiring in trade.

On the other hand, new unemployment among covered workers moved up during the week ended May 4, mainly as a result of temporary seasonal layoffs in the apparel, textile and shoe industries in a number of States. Largest increases in initial claims occurred in Pennsylvania, Vir-

## High Turnover

The Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association doesn't know whether to deplore or boast of the fact that it probably has the highest membership turnover in U. S. unionism.

The problem is that virtually all airline stewardesses are glamor girls and are constantly besieged with marriage proposals.

On Delta Air Lines alone, for example, 20 union stewardesses gave up flying for matrimony during March. The average stewardess pays union dues for only 23 months before turning in her union card for a marriage license.

ginia, Illinois, California and Michigan.

## Perlis on Polio

Addressing the second annual AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Conference in Atlantic City, N. J., May 13, Director Leo Perlis lashed out at the Government's management of the polio vaccine program, but saved a few blasts for such things as old age, automation, low refugee quotas, anti-union social agencies and the length of the work week.

"It is now two years since Dr. Jonas Salk presented America with the vaccine," he said. "Since that time, every man, woman and child in this country would have been inoculated if there had only been some system of production, allocation, distribution and inoculation at no cost or at a minimum fee."

His other points:

- **THE AGED**—"Let's not be too quick to assume that the social agency people are right in wanting to segregate older people in some center where they can play chess and checkers. Some of them might not like chess and checkers; and they might prefer to be with young people. Let's take an independent view, and have enough courage to dare to criticize existing programs if they seem too antiquated."

- **HUNGARIAN REFUGEES**—"America could have opened its doors to 100,000 Hungarian refugees last year. Labor's experience in helping the 32,000 refugees already admitted proves they can be integrated into the community. This country is large enough, free enough and economically strong enough to welcome them. We will grow even more powerful through the wholesale admission of those who fought for liberty."

- **SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES**—"Some of the leading social service agencies have shown a reluctance, and

in some instances an outright refusal, to allow their employees to organize into unions. It's high time the national boards of these agencies declared clearly and emphatically that employees have a right to join a union of their own choosing for collective bargaining purposes."

- **AUTOMATION AND SHORTER WORK WEEK**—"Important new work faces community service people because of automation and the drive for a shorter work week. The less time workers spend in the plant, the more we will have to do outside the plant in providing cultural, educational and recreational facilities for the advancement of all people in the community."

Arch Mandel, director of the Labor Participation Department of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, praised the "partnership" which exists between social agencies and all segments of the AFL-CIO. "This partnership," he said, "must be maintained and strengthened for the good of the larger community."

Delegates to the sessions covered such other topics as fund-raising, public assistance, alcoholism, mental health and civilian defense.

## Driver-Salesmen In

In Columbus, Ohio, Omar, Inc., a bakery which sells its products directly to the home, announced it had signed an IBT contract covering 1,700 salesmen-drivers throughout the Midwest.

The five-year contract, first of its kind in the industry, calls for an improved vacation plan; company-paid health, welfare and pension benefits; higher starting pay, increased minimums and as much as 40 days' paid annual leave.

Under terms of the pension plan, Omar workers may retire at the age of 55, and employees retiring at 65 become eligible for monthly benefits as high as \$288.50 with social security. IBT Vice President James Hoffa announced signing of the contract.

## Wages Lag

Wages of American workers, far from advancing too rapidly, are actually too low for the productive power of the economy, in the opinion of noted economist Leon Keyserling.

Keyserling contended that while there is inflation in some branches of the economy, the Nation actually is suffering from select and powerful deflationary forces. Thus the U. S. has not fulfilled its economic potential and for the past four or five years the economy has slowed down relative to the growth of the labor force and the growth of productivity.

"The truth is," he said, "that wages have not been keeping up with the growth of productivity."



# Labor Under Kammholz

## Percentage of Unfair Labor Practices CHARGES

YEAR	AGAINST	
	EMPLOYERS	UNIONS
1948 .....	77.3	22.7
1949 .....	78.2	21.8
1950 .....	77.0	23.0
1951 .....	79.1	20.9
1952 .....	79.0	21.0
1953 .....	80.6	19.4
1954 .....	73.3	26.7
1955 .....	70.7	29.3
1956 .....	66.9	33.1

## Percentage of Unfair Labor Practices COMPLAINTS Issued

AGAINST	
EMPLOYERS	UNIONS
69.2	30.0
73.8	26.2
77.8	22.2
79.5	20.5
83.1	16.9
79.7	20.3
72.0	28.0
57.7	42.3
44.0	56.0

## NLRB Gets Worse

The annual report of the National Labor Relations Board has revealed that NLRB has hit organized labor heavy blows in at least four major areas.

The area in which unions have suffered most has been in that of the General Counsel. Despite labor warnings, the General Counsel was made virtually independent of the NLRB itself and was given broad powers of discretion. Most important is his power to decide whether or not a complaint shall be issued based on charges made to the Board by management, unions or individuals. Whatever bias for one side or the other that he may have, inevitably will show up here.

The years 1955 and 1956 saw a sharp and unprecedented increase in the proportion of complaints filed against unions even though the proportion of charges had not changed. Instead of the complaints issued against unions running at the usual one-third rate, they actually climbed to 44 per cent in 1955, and for the first time in the history of Taft-Hartley went over the half way mark in 1956.

**THIS COMPLETE REVERSAL** of the normal pattern of charges filed and complaints issued took place during the tenure of Theophil C. Kammholz, who held the office of General Counsel between March 29, 1955, and January 2, 1957, despite bitter labor criticism.

Before Kammholz took office, the ratio of charges of unfair employment practices brought by individuals and unions against management and the ratio of complaints eventually issued by the General Counsel were roughly equal.

In 1955 the percentage of charges brought against unions was only 29.3 as compared with 70.7 against management. Yet the percentage of com-

plaints issued by Kammholz against labor shot up to 42.3 per cent.

In 1956, the change was even more dramatic. The percentage of charges against labor was only 33.1 per cent as against 66.9 per cent against management. But the percentage of Kammholz complaints against unions leaped up to 56 per cent as compared with only 44 per cent against management—a complete reversal of the normal pattern and powerful evidence in support of labor charges of Kammholz pro-management bias.

**THE YEAR 1956** thus became the first time in the history of Taft-Hartley that complaints against unions went over the half way mark although the charges filed against labor were actually less than half those filed against management.

Union victories in representation elections have shown a marked drop. During 1953, when the composition of the Board was beginning to shift, unions won 72 per cent of the elections in which they participated. By 1956, this figure had declined to 65 per cent, a loss of seven per cent.

This drop was even sharper in the number of employees in units which selected union bargaining agents. They fell from 79 per cent in 1953 to 63 per cent in 1956, a loss of 14 per cent.

Apart from a generally less favorable attitude toward organized labor on the part of the NLRB, this drop has repeatedly been ascribed by labor officials to the present Board's widening of the "free speech" rights of employers. These decisions have greatly emboldened management in its anti-union attacks to the point where intimidation of workers is increasingly common.

In any event, the figures are clear: In 1952 there were 584,030 employees in units that selected bargaining agents. In 1956 there were 291,292.

**THE STATISTICS SHOW** that

within the past few years employers have been greatly encouraged to bring charges against unions. While charges of unfair labor practices brought by individuals against unions dropped to 46 per cent in 1956, the lowest in the past five years, charges against unions brought by employers have increased by 100 per cent during those same five years. They represent 16 per cent of all charges filed and 47 per cent of those specifically filed against unions, a jump of 12 per cent over 1955.

In contrast with this heavy growth in the confidence of employers that they can win their cases against unions, there has been a corresponding loss of union appeals to the NLRB to resolve unfair labor practices charges.

The 1956 figures showed a drop to 44 per cent as union confidence in the Board also dropped. In 1952, 75 per cent of unfair labor practice charges against employers were brought by unions. By 1956 this percentage had dropped to 63. More and more labor was finding the NLRB unsympathetic to its cases.

## Welfare Case Back

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled 8-0 that an insurance company can be sued when a bankrupt company fails to pay its agreed upon contributions to a workers welfare fund.

The case grew out of a suit brought by trustees of the Laborers' Health and Welfare Fund for Northern California against a construction company and an insurance company for three months welfare payments that were supposed to have been paid into the fund. The construction company and the insurance company fought the suit on the technical grounds that the company had not actually provided men or materials for the job involved. Lower Federal courts upheld the construction and insurance companies.




# What this card

*International Brotherhood of Teamsters*  
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

**MEMBER IDENTIFICATION CARD**

OFFICIAL RECEIPT MUST BE CARRIED  
SHOWING MONTH PAID BY MEMBER



NAME JOHN DOE

CITY 784 FAIRFIELD AVENUE STATE 12/25/56

LOCAL NO. 191 SOC. SEC. NO. 0091-19-1911

LEDGER NO. Fred J. Roberts INITIATED 12/25/56

SECRETARY-TREASURER

This advertisement is one of a series sponsored by the group listed at right of Teamster local unions in Connecticut. The series was designed to inform the public on the background and purposes of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This series was prepared by Larry Levine, advertising consultant, Brooklyn, N. Y.



# means to you!

When this card is in your possession, and bears your name . . . it will provide a sense of security for you . . . job security through seniority; increased wages; regulated working hours; a reward of relaxation each year through liberal vacations and paid holidays, yes, up to four weeks vacation and up to eleven paid holidays . . . a sense of well-being, through paid life insurance as well as health and welfare coverage for you and your family . . . up to \$50 a week for up to 26 weeks for disability; accumulative sick leave up to 30 days; a satisfied in-the-pockets feeling of contentment as you envision the increasing retirement benefits. Yes, this card is

your ticket to a better way of life.

If you're interested in these benefits and many others, this card is *yours* for the asking . . . now!

Your right to bargain collectively is an inherent one, fully protected by both federal and state law . . . but as with any right it must be exercised to obtain any of its many advantages.

Only you can take the first step. Call or write any of the numbers listed below. Learn for yourself how the largest of all unions is continually going forward . . . striving to achieve for all its members a constantly rising standard of living . . . and a better way of life. It's easy, just as easy as A, B, C.

it's  
as  
easy  
as...

**a**

All you need do is call or write any of the numbers listed below.

**b**

Best of all we're at your service anytime . . . anywhere . . . your home or our office.

**c**

CONFIDENTIAL . . . All requests for information will be held in the strictest confidence.



## International Brotherhood of Teamsters

JOSEPH P. CLEARY  
Local 145  
782 Fairfield Avenue  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
EDison 3-5103

FRED J. ROBERTO  
Local 191  
784 Fairfield Avenue  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
FOrrest 6-3640

JAMES J. SIMONELLI  
Local 1040  
784 Fairfield Avenue  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
FOrrest 6-4784

TIMOTHY M. COLLINS  
Local 677  
1871 Baldwin Street  
Waterbury, Conn.  
PLaza 3-3121

IN STAMFORD  
Locals  
145, 191, 677, 1040  
109 Atlantic Street  
Stamford, Conn.  
DAvis 4-7685



## IBT Drive Success

A report to IBT headquarters in Washington last week revealed that a four-state organizing drive by Joint Council 53 during the latter part of last year brought contract coverage to 2,434 workers in 330 companies.

The campaign, which took in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware and eastern Maryland, was directed by Lawrence N. Steinberg, IBT coordinator. He was assisted by Raymond Cohen, chairman, and Bernard Marcus, director of organization. The drive was launched August 15, 1956, and closed December 31.

The campaign brought membership to 665 chauffeurs or trucking employees in 168 new companies; 740 processing employees in 34 new companies; 187 office and clerical employees in 14 new companies; 333 warehousing employees in 44 new companies; 132 servicemen in 21 new companies; 118 driver-salesmen in 14 new companies; and 259 general sales employees in 35 new companies.

A COMPLETE AND AUDITED financial report covering all income and expenditures for the drive accompanied the detailed Organizational Progress Report and Statistical Summary.

It revealed operating expenses during the period at \$16,227, or roughly \$6.50 expenditure per recruit.

In analyzing results of the drive, Steinberg stated: "The woods are full of unorganized workers earning less than \$1.25 per hour who seek our organizational strength. Historically, there was never greater need for intensified organizing. . . ."

"Truck drivers in Philadelphia today earn more than college professors—only because we have a strong union," Cohen said. "Despite increased employer resistance and other obstacles, we plan to redouble our organizing program. . . ."

**SPEAKING FOR JOINT COUNCIL NO. 53,** President John B. Backhus declared "The potential for organization in our four-state area is tremendous. While the surface has only been scratched, we feel that our drive is well-implemented with sound purpose and concrete direction."

Marcus expressed personal appreciation to the International, the Eastern Conference, and all local unions in Joint Council No. 53 for cooperation.

## Fewer Strikes

The number of strikes, workers involved, and man-days of idleness during the first three months of 1957 were less than in any similar period in the past eight years, according to preliminary estimates of the Department of Labor.

## Face Saver

In Fukuoka, Japan, striking department store workers wanted a reputation for militancy but at the same time decided they didn't want to become known as killjoys or enemies of romance.

Ten engaged couples wanted to avail themselves of the store's Ceremony Hall to get married.

The pickets obligingly opened their lines for the sweethearts to enter. But that wasn't enough, the pickets decided, so they serenaded the newlyweds with union songs for an hour.

An estimated 700 strikes, directly idling 200,000 workers, began during the quarter. Strikes in effect during this period caused 2.15 million man-days of idleness.

**IDLENESS RESULTING** from work stoppages in effect during March, 1957, fell below one million man-days for the first time for any March since 1954. An estimated 375 strikes in effect during the month idled 120,000 workers for 775,000 man-days; in February, 350 stoppages accounted for a loss of 825,000 man-days by 130,000 workers. In March, 1956, 2 million man-days of idleness had been recorded for 193,000 workers in 394 strikes.

Of all stoppages in effect in March, 250 began during the month and idled 80,000 workers—a slight increase over February. No stoppage affecting as many as 10,000 workers began during March.

At the same time the Department revealed that 1956 was a relatively peaceful year in labor-management relations.

**THERE WERE 3,825 STRIKES** during the year as compared with 4,320 in 1955 and 5,091 in 1953. The number of workers involved was 1,900,000 as compared with 2,650,000 in 1955.

The percentage of workers involved was 4.3 per cent of the total number of employed as compared with 6.2 per cent the year before.

Major issues involved were wages, hours and supplementary benefits which caused 1,821 strikes, union organization which resulted in 445 strikes and job security which caused 416 strikes.

In the manufacturing sector of the economy, the largest number of strikes was in the primary metal industries, where 238 strikes idled 573,000 men. In the non-manufacturing sector, the largest number of strikes was in the construction industry, where 231,000 men were involved in 784 strikes.

AFL-CIO unions were engaged in 3,242 strikes during the year while

unaffiliated unions were involved in 485 strikes.

## Employment Steady

The Department of Labor has reported that hirings of factory production workers held steady at 28 per 1,000 between February and March, 1957, although a slight rise is usual between these months. Layoffs and quits showed the customary small seasonal rise. Layoffs edged up from 14 to 15 per 1,000 and quits from 12 to 13 per 1,000.

The machinery and primary metals industries reported drops in hirings as well as greater-than-usual rises in layoffs. Industries particularly affected were blast furnaces, foundries, farm machinery, and household appliances. The fabricated metal products industry, which usually reports a sharp rise in hirings in March, showed no change from February.

**REDUCED HIRINGS** and increased layoffs were noted in the automobile and its supplier industries (especially rubber) and also in television and electrical appliance plants. The furniture industry, on the other hand, reported a better-than-seasonal increase in hirings for the second month in a row.

Labor turnover changes in nondurable goods industries were on the whole seasonal, but tobacco and petroleum, in addition to the rubber industry, reported greater than seasonal increases in layoffs.

Total separations, at 33 per 1,000 (including layoffs, quits, discharges and miscellaneous separations), exceeded total hirings by 5 per 1,000—slightly more than is usual for March.

## County "Work" Law

California's State Federation of Labor has pledged itself to an all-out fight against the latest effort to spread so-called "right to work" laws throughout the state on a local level.

Tehama County, in Northern California, has adopted an ordinance outlawing the union shop and restricting labor's right to strike, an ordinance similar to one passed in Palm Springs and which has been held illegal by the State Superior Court.

The Palm Springs city council is appealing the state court ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the past, "right to work" laws have been passed only by state legislatures.

## Discuss Merger

In New York the United Furniture Workers said the union's executive board has authorized official discussion of merger with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America. Merger would result in the formation of a union of about 100,000 members.





### Toledo Teamsters Give Blood That Others May Live . . .

*IBT members in Toledo giving blood to the Teamster Blood Bank. In one day, union gave 86 pints.*

### Give Life's Blood

Scores of lives are being saved by the Toledo, Ohio, Joint Council 44 in their community service program to establish a blood bank which will be adequate to meet the needs of the entire membership and their families.

Alvin Shnider, full-time administrator of the project, coordinates all phases of the blood bank operation to make sure that blood is available without cost to any Teamster or his dependents. More than 100 pints were supplied to Toledo Teamsters and their families during the first month of operation. Among them, a three-month-old baby and a 72-year-old retired union member survived because blood was on hand to meet their needs.

In a collection drive to replenish the supply, Teamster city employees were

given an hour off, with pay, to make donations. Non-union members were granted the same privilege and were urged by city officials to cooperate. Teamster efforts are receiving further support from the Toledo Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Toledo and Lucas County Academy of Medicine.

Under a reciprocity agreement with the Joint Council of Teamsters, emergency blood will be available to over-the-road drivers and to IBT members in any United States hospital, whose locals participate in the blood bank program.

### Ike Lauds ILO

President Eisenhower took time out from other Washington duties to praise the International Labor Organization as an important "forum for the maintenance of world peace and freedom."

The White House issued the following statement:

"The President had a conference with David A. Morse, the Director-General of the ILO, and with him was the Secretary of Labor. They discussed the role of the ILO in world affairs. Mr. Morse informed the President that in the last few years the ILO has directed its activities principally to assisting the people of underdeveloped countries to improve their living standards and working conditions. He also stressed the intent of the ILO to continue its efforts to abolish forced labor wherever it exists and promote freedom of association among all peoples.

"The President expressed his appreciation to Mr. Morse for his report and pledged the continued support by the United States of the ILO and its good work. The President called the ILO an important forum for the maintenance of world peace, and he said it was imperative that the free nations of the world do all in their power to assist the newer and less developed countries in their efforts to grow in freedom."

### SUB Law in Trouble

The Supplemental Unemployment Benefit system, now accepted in 32 states, is running into hostility on the legislative level in at least two of them.

In Wisconsin, there is a move by the State Chamber of Commerce to repeal the present legal authorization for SUB contracts. In Ohio efforts to get SUB approved by the Legislature are running into a strong effort to kill it in Committee.

The Wisconsin fight centers around a bill which would establish SUB payments as "wages" instead of as supplements to a worker's unemployment compensation. Declaring such payments "wages" would scuttle the SUB program since the payments would reduce, if not entirely eliminate, unemployment payments.

In Ohio the problem is different. State authorities have already ruled that SUB payments are wages and cannot be paid in addition to unemployment compensation. A bill to change this has been introduced into the Ohio State Legislature, but is being held up in Committee.

### No Contest

The New York Post, in a serialized biography of David Dubinsky, quoted the leader of the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO, as pointing out, "In some unions you got a problem with fighting between the president and the secretary-treasurer. In the ILG there's excellent relations. Complete unanimity. You know why?" The answer was that Dubinsky has been both president and secretary-treasurer of the ILG since 1932.



## Unions in 600 B.C.

In New York, a newly-published volume, *History of Employers' Associations In The United States*, by Clarence E. Bonnett, went back more than 2500 years to find the origins of both unionism and the predecessors of the NAM.

"Both employer associations and unions," according to the book, "existed largely as secret organizations in ancient Greece.

"Unions were recognized by law under Solon, around 600 B.C., but were prosecuted later on account of their political activities. About two centuries later, subversive unionism was employed by Sparta to help defeat Athens in the war between the two cities; 20,000 men struck the mine owners of Laurian (near Athens) at the instigation of Spartan employers who promised the strikers better earnings and working conditions under a new regime.

"IN 133 B.C., silver mine operators were struck by more than 1000 miners five miles from Sunion. The strikers killed the overseers, seized a castle at Sunion, also seized the town and the armories, armed themselves, and laid waste the countryside. They were finally defeated and most of them put to death.

"The members of a Crispinian union of shoemakers were thrown into a cauldron of melted lead near the close of the third century. The union, however, was vigorous down through the centuries until 1789, when it was suppressed. Romans tried to exterminate trade unions by persecution, murder, enslavement of their members, and innumerable other tortures, but only drove them underground to become even more secret organizations."

AS FOR EMPLOYER associations, the author found that, "A stone tablet unearthed in ancient Sardis shows that its building contractors were organized and appealed to the city authorities to take action against certain alleged abuses of unions in the building trades. As a result, these unions were required to issue a declaration under oath as to the terms by which they would abide; noteworthy of these is that the workers would not leave a job incomplete, as in a strike, if the employer paid promptly the wages mutually agreed upon."

## One-Day Strike

Fourteen thousand AFL-CIO painters have won a 1-day strike against contractors in the Chicago area. An agreement was reached by the AFL-CIO Painters District Council Number 14 with 900 contractors for a 20-cent hourly wage boost plus 5 cents an hour in welfare fund contributions. The painters are members of 23 local unions in this area.



Library Receives \$500 from Carpenter's Local 105 . . .

Local President Charles Leiby gives check to Mrs. Ralph Silver, trustee of Cleveland Public Library on union's fiftieth anniversary observance.

## NLRB Examiner Hit

A report by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner finding the liquidated Darlington Manufacturing Company guilty of violating Taft-Hartley on three counts, but imposing no penalty except a public promise to "cease and desist" has brought sharp criticism from President William Pollock, of the Textile Workers Union.

The company liquidated rather than bargain with the Textile Workers and the trial examiner's report, according to Pollock, "dramatically illustrates the failure of the present National Labor Relations Board to protect workers against economic discrimination by employers."

"Here is virtually a classic case of legal futility," he said.

"The trial examiner agrees that the company, a subsidiary of the Deering, Milliken chain, was liquidated solely because the workers voted to form a union. The examiner agrees that this was a clear violation of law. But then he says because the company did, indeed, liquidate, no back pay or other remedy can be granted to the 550 workers—since no one can prove how long the mill would have stayed open if the law had been observed."

## Police Action

Pickets from Teamsters Local 431, have won the commendation of Fresno (Calif.) Police Chief H. R. Morton for "quick thinking and alert action" in

helping police to catch a burglar with the goods.

In letters to the three pickets—Business Agent Lloyd Sullivan, Glenn Raber and Charles C. Blaylock, and Local 431 President Walt Biggers—Morton declared he is "very proud" of the Teamsters' action.

Raber and Blaylock were keeping an all-night vigil at the strike-bound Topper Feed Mill when they noticed someone rummaging around the Parison Cleaners across the street. They alerted Sullivan, who called police.

When Detective Sergeant Alvin Hicks arrived, he found the back door of the establishment broken open and one David Morris hiding behind a clothes rack.

Morris had \$318 in cash and \$452 in checks in his pockets. He was arrested.

Meanwhile, the pickets continued their activity in front of Topper Feed Mill.

## Boycott Case Back

A Maryland judge has decided that the Maryland Courts have no jurisdiction over secondary boycott picketing in cases growing out of a labor dispute. Jurisdiction, he said, belonged to the National Labor Relations Board under Federal law. The case involved the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and on the labor side the National Marine Engineers, the Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Seafarers International Union.





**IBT Negotiators Just Before Montgomery Ward Talks Ended . . .**

*IBT Vice President Jimmy Hoffa, in foreground, is shown with other Teamster officials at a meeting in Chicago shortly after contract negotiations collapsed. Seated from left are Patricia Minor, Tom Jones, Marian Winstead, Marcus Judd, Guy Roark, Melvin C. Jensen, H. M. Davis, Peter Capellupo, Earl Penn, John A. Etheridge, Charles J. Bohn, Thomas Connor, John L. Emmert, Charles F. Lindsay, Joseph Prifrel, Jr., Sam Baron, Don Peters (who directed negotiations), Harold Gibbons, Charles J. DiGuardo and Charles Bub. Standing in background are Sam E. Smith, Josephine Clark and Robert Schwab.*

## Ward Strike Nears

On May 22, top-ranking IBT officials met in Washington to consider the deadlock which had been reached between union negotiators and Montgomery Ward and Company.

At the conclusion of the session, in the fourth floor executive lounge, Administrative Vice President Einar Mohn emerged and read a statement:

**"THE STALEMATE** in negotiations for renewal of contracts between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Montgomery Ward and Company was reviewed by the chairmen of the four Teamster conferences today.

"After listening to reports from Don Peters, chairman of the Montgomery Ward Council, and Sam Baron, field director of the National Warehouse Division, the chairmen voted unanimously to recommend to the Teamsters' General Executive Board that strike sanction be granted in the event the company does not change its position before expiration of the existing contract on June 1.

"James R. Hoffa, vice president and co-ordinator of the Montgomery Ward Council, and Mr. Peters were instructed by the conference chairmen to make every effort to break the deadlock and work toward an amicable settlement of the dispute.

"Participating in the meeting in addition to Vice President Hoffa, chairman of the Central States Conference, were Vice President Frank W. Brewster, Western States chairman; Thomas E. Flynn, Eastern States chairman;

Murray W. Miller, Southern States chairman, and Mr. Mohn."

Negotiations for a new contract covering wages and other conditions had broken down in Chicago a few days earlier. At that time, Peters had told the 20,000 workers affected:

"During two days of negotiations in Chicago with representatives of Montgomery Ward we were unable to reach any basis for continuing discussions. We presented what we consider fair and reasonable demands, but the company did not respond in kind.

**"CONSEQUENTLY, WE** decided to terminate our talks and have notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that we are unable to reach a common ground on which we can bargain for a new contract. The issue now rests in this agency's hands."

The council Peters heads consists of 39 representatives of local unions which have been certified as bargaining agents with Montgomery Ward. The union seeks to better the wages and conditions and has asked that a new contract provide, among other things, a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase, time-and-a-half after 40 hours of work weekly, a workable arbitration clause, and revision of the existing seniority clause to protect employees against unfair lay-offs and discharge practices.

The Teamsters also are seeking to improve health, welfare and pension provisions as well as union security.

**THE TEAMSTERS** have been the officially recognized bargaining agent for some Montgomery Ward employ-

ees since 1939. The first contracts between the two were signed that year following strikes which lasted 10 months at stores in Portland, Oreg., and Oakland, Calif.

Ten years later, an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board resulted in the Teamsters being declared the legal bargaining agent for a group of Montgomery Ward employees in Chicago. Five more locals won recognition, again through NLRB elections, in the following year and the number has been growing since that time.

"At no time," said Peters, "has a contract been signed with a Montgomery Ward unit without the Teamsters first having been certified through an NLRB election as the legal bargaining agent. In each instance the company resisted our organizing efforts and it is still resisting them.

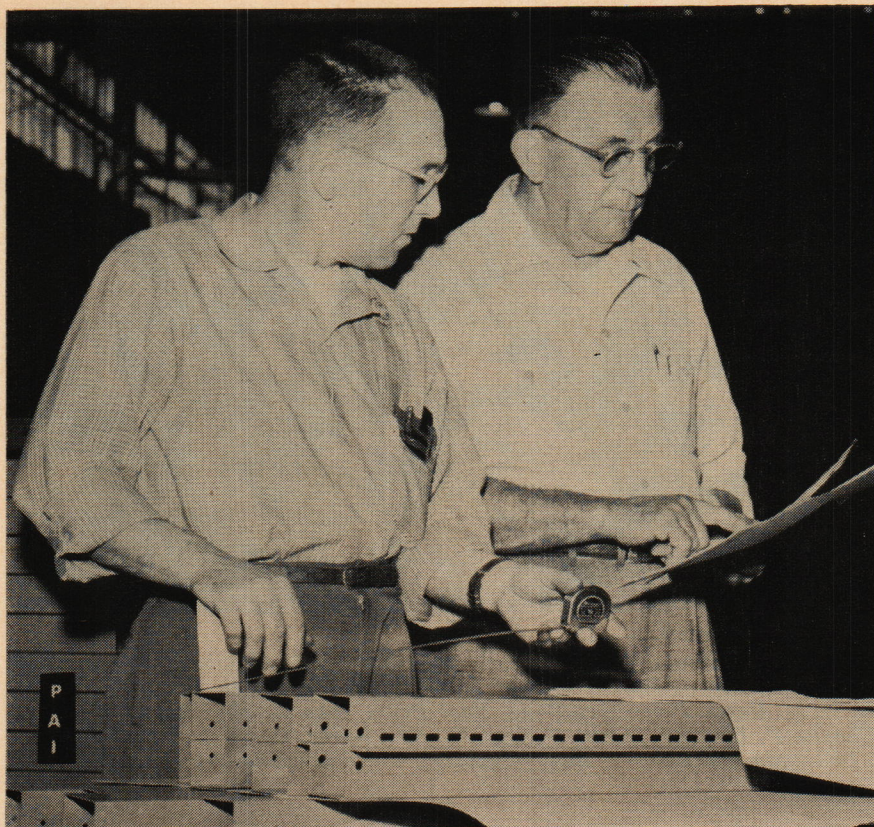
"Never was there a case involving collusion between the company and union. Since June, 1955, the date of the alleged collusion which now has been denied by John A. Barr, board chairman and president of Montgomery Ward, as well as by officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the union has won 33 NLRB elections and lost out in 16."

## 2,000 on Strike

More than 2,000 IBT members have walked off their jobs in 10 U. S. cities because of a wage dispute with the Railway Express Agency.

Affected are Newark, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, May-





Remington Rand's George W. Lane . . .

who was named "worker-father of the year" by the National Father's Day Committee, is shown in Tonawanda plant where he works with his supervisor, Theodore Richert (right). PAI Photo.

wood, Ill., St. Louis, San Francisco, Jersey City and New York. New York and Jersey City strikers have returned to work because of a court injunction.

IBT truckdrivers reopened their contract with the company on December 15, 1955, in full compliance with legal requirements.

Almost a year of negotiations between representatives of the union and the Express Agency was followed by mediation under the auspices of the National Mediation Board. During negotiations, and in mediation sessions, the company made no offer until after the non-operating railroad unions reached agreement with the Nation's railroads, late in November, 1956, on wage adjustments to take effect November 1, 1956.

**THE NON-OPERATING** railroad wage pattern was then offered to the Teamsters by the Agency, retroactive to November 1, 1956—almost one year after the contract had been opened. The offer was rejected because it was considered inadequate and the absence of retroactivity would have penalized the union for peacefully negotiating and following the prescribed mediation procedures.

A Presidential Emergency Board recommended the non-operating railroad wage pattern, without retroactivity, despite the fact that another

Emergency Board, which had heard a previous dispute between the Agency and the Teamsters, had recommended full retroactivity to the date the previous contract was opened. A contract subsequently signed with the company granted full retroactivity.

**ACCEPTANCE OF THE** railroad wage pattern, negotiated by various railroad unions without the Teamsters participating, would make wage rates of Teamster employees in the Agency fall even further behind wages paid comparable truckdrivers in the seven cities involved.

In 1956, Teamster drivers employed by the Agency were making less than comparable drivers in each of the seven cities in the following amounts:

Cincinnati	—36.0c an hour
Cleveland	—28.5c an hour
Newark, N. J.	—25.4c an hour
St. Louis	—22.0c an hour
San Francisco	—17.5c an hour
Philadelphia	—12.5c an hour
Chicago	— 6.6c an hour
New York	—13.5c an hour
Jersey City	—13.5c an hour
Maywood, Ill.	— .33c an hour

Increases received by general truckdrivers in these cities, since early 1956, have greatly increased their wage advantage over REA drivers.

Another basic point of difference between the parties is the right of the

workers represented by the Teamsters to negotiate in their own behalf, without having to accept a wage settlement negotiated by non-operating railroad unions.

## Jobless Pay Up

The Illinois state advisory board on unemployment compensation, composed of labor, management and public representatives, has agreed to raise the weekly maximum payment to jobless from \$40 to \$45 per week.

At the same time, the board proposed that every employer of one or more workers be covered under the law. Currently the law applies only to employers of four or more workers.

Another recommendation of the board provided that laid-off state employees be eligible for benefits. There are about 35,000 state employees.

## Top Pop

An active union member has been selected by the National Father's Day Committee as the Worker-Father of the Year. He is George W. Lane, an inspector at the Remington Rand plant in Tonawanda, New York, and a trustee of Lodge 2104 of the International Association of Machinists.

Lane has worked for Remington Rand—makers of union-labelled typewriters, adding machines, calculators and filing equipment—since 1941, except for an 18-month period when he served with the Army in the Philippines during World War II.

The Father's Day Committee selected Lane to symbolize the nation's working fathers. Committee Director Alvin Austin said that the honor is based on "contributions to civic improvement and community life."

## Poles Praise Bourbon

In Washington, D. C., a Polish coal miners' delegation, concluding an American inspection trip, were guests at a party thrown by Polish Ambassador Romuald Spasowski. All the other guests, summoned from the various Iron Curtain embassies, stuck to vodka, but the visiting miners concentrated exclusively on Kentucky bourbon. "How come?" a newsman asked Ambassador Spasowski. "They're enchanted with bourbon," replied the Ambassador. "In fact, they say that it's no wonder American workers are so productive when they can buy such a drink."

## Congress Carless

General Motors has decided it will not give Congressional leaders the same deal on cars it provides to President Eisenhower, cabinet members and other administration bigwigs. GM supplies new cars to the White House, Vice-President Nixon, the cabinet officers and even some ambassadors for only \$500-a-year rent, including maintenance and repair.





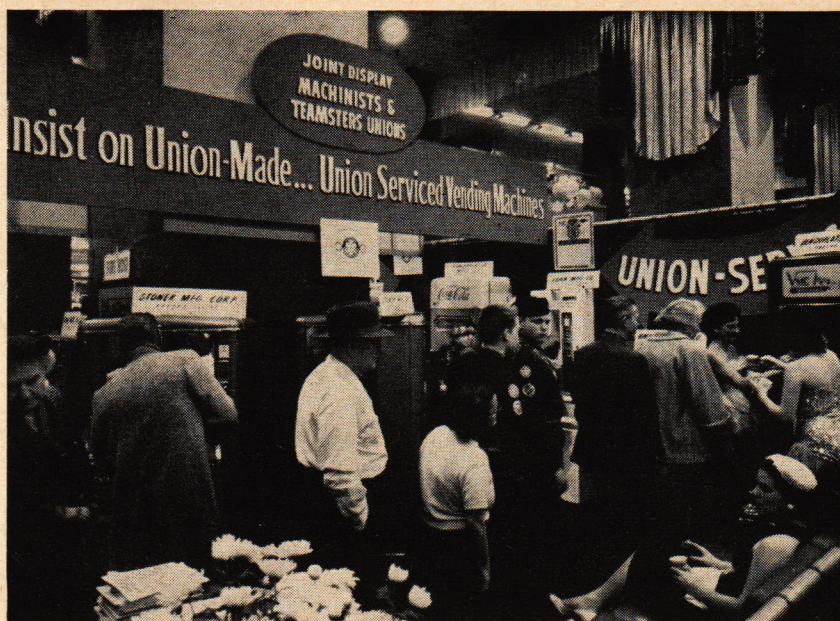
Teamsters were well represented with exhibits at the 1957 Union Industries Show in Kansas City, Mo., May 16-21.

**TOP LEFT**—Miss Nancy Hilton, member of AGVA is shown at a union vending machine.

**TOP RIGHT**—A joint Teamster-Machinists' exhibit showing how hot coffee, hot chocolate, hot soups and other goods are sold. National Vendors, Inc., St. Louis; Vendorlator Mfg. Co. Fresno, Calif., Coan Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., Stoner Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill., and Cole Products Corp., Chicago, participated.

**CENTER**—Joint Council 56 attracted many spectators with its display.

**LOWER RIGHT**—Miss Shirley Anne Krouse of the Park-a-Tot Nursery, Kansas City, is showing two young enthusiasts one of the ponies Joint Council 56 gave away. Carmen Crain is petting the pony.





# 'MILE OF MUD'

*It's the Slowest, Toughest,  
Muddiest Race Yet Devised for  
Anything on Wheels*

**T**HE WETTEST, muddiest race ever devised is the annual "Mile Of Mud" which is run in a Florida swamp close to Naples, not far from Miami.

Here as many as 150 "swamp buggies" vie for honors as they churn, slither and slide around a track which has been doused with tankloads of water so it stands at least three feet deep in the blackest, slickest, clingiest mud imaginable. And, to cap the climax, the final portion of the race involves a foot-race in the ooze by the drivers.

## "BORN OF A NEED"

"Swamp buggies" are jalopies, trucks, jeeps, and cross-bred trucks and tractors with huge oversize balloon tires. They were devised by hunters, explorers for oil, timbermen and others in order to effectively penetrate the soggy Everglades of Florida and other swamp areas along the coastlines and river delta areas. They will effectively penetrate areas where there is not enough water for a boat, not solid enough footing for a horse and where, of course, a normal automobile would bog chassis-deep in the oozing marshland.

Inevitably there arose discussions about who has contrived the most powerful, most effective "swamp buggy" and a series of impromptu

Rugged types man the rugged swamp buggies that are pitted in "The Mile of Mud" race held each year in a swamp near Miami, Fla. This grizzled participant with a Hemingway chin is passenger aboard the "Tumble Bug."



Mom, Dad, Grandpa and all the kids show up when the swamper gather at Naples, Florida, for the annual race, certainly the wettest such contest ever staged. Name of the rigs show rugged individualism of the operators, such as "Confusion, Inc." seen parked above.



Only the imaginations of the developers limit the size and shape of the "buggies" which prowl the swamps. Great balloon tires are fitted with chains and tractor engines are often used to boost the power.



races were the beginnings of the formalized race which is now held annually before huge throngs of spectators. Some of the spectators have no connection with the business of swamping or of swamp buggies. They simply like the excitement of seeing the weird machines flying through the goo with wheels churning up black clouds of muck. Others in the crowd are interested as only those in the business would be and many will travel from all over Florida, as well as Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana to watch and, often, take part in the race.

The contest is preceded by a formal parade through Naples and the

"buggies" are clean and decorated. The races start with "heats" where the buggies are pitted against each other on the basis of size and horsepower. A successful buggy must be a careful balance of size and horsepower since too much horsepower means too much weight with a tendency to sink too deep in the swamps. Of course, too little horsepower means a lack of sufficient motive power.

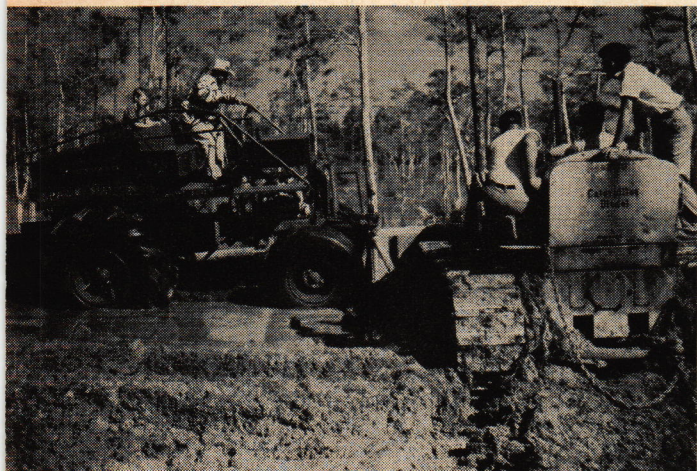
#### ELIMINATION RACES RUN

Heat winners then race against each other for class championships. Invariably there are casualties to the clinging mud. A big bulldozer with

a long wire cable is kept handy to fish unfortunate contestants out of the mire.

There is just about no other sporting event in all the world like the Naples mud races. When the swamp buggies and their adventurous drivers finish the race, they look for all the world like some weird creatures from outer space. Perhaps the nearest to them would be contestants in the freak wrestling matches which have been promoted from time to time where the contestants performed in an arena of mud.

Every year that the races are held they attract a growing number of spectators. In addition to the sus-



A big caterpillar tractor with sturdy wire cable is at hand to snatch the unlucky "swamp buggies" which get stuck from the clammy, clinging mud of the race course.



In photo above, "Ole Stag" sluices around the course in a qualifying heat. Because the course is so fluid, some joking spectators persist in terming the heats "boils."



Before the race is over, machines and their operators are covered with a fine rich icing of Florida ooze. To make the track interesting, course is liberally watered.



Will he make it? Stuck in the goo, he cannot go. With back wheels clamped and front-wheel-drive spinning on the surface, he probably will call for the caterpillar.



pense involved in the race and its winner, there is the comic relief furnished by seeing men and machines splattered like small boys who have been mischievously playing in a mudhole after a rainstorm. This desire to muddle in a puddle may be the basic motivation in the race.

An interesting feature of the race

is the way the contestants must finish up. As the driver pilots his wheel-spinning vehicle close to the finish line he must brake to a halt, jump out, and race around the standing "buggy" before jumping back into the driver's seat and crossing the finish line. Naturally, in the heat of competition, many of the

drivers lose their footings and go skidding into the soupy mud, to the great amusement of the spectators seated more or less mud-proof in the bleacher seats at the finish line.

The names of the vehicles are compliments to the imaginations of their owners. They include such colorful appellations as "Mud Hen," "Tumble Bug," "Confusion, Inc.," "Marsh Hawk," "None Such" and "Space Station" (it's "out of this world"!).

Race, anyone? On yer marsh, git set . . . GOO!



The man on the back of this rig, holding on for dear life, serves as ballast as a swamp buggy speeds in race.



Opinions of drivers vary on the curve as one swings wide on relatively dry area and another cuts inside through deepest slush. Race is valuable as a proving ground for swamp buggies.



The final feature of the annual contest makes the driver jump out and go around his swamp buggy before driving across the finish line. Many fall in slick mud, to delight of spectators.



## Asks Senate Probe

The Textile Workers Union of America has asked the McClellan Committee to investigate the "corrupt or improper activities" of anti-labor textile employers, particularly in the South.

In a letter to Senator John McClellan, Arkansas Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Committee, TWUA representative John W. Edelman cited a list of illegal actions by textile mills in their fight against organization.

"We use the term 'corrupt' here in both the literal sense and in the sense of using economic power or political influence to warp judgment and conduct," Edelman wrote. "We are prepared to demonstrate that through connivance between companies and police officers and local officials, on many occasions violence is actually fomented and brutal attacks on persons are instigated and carried out."

EDELMAN POINTED to such actions as "the slugging by ex-convicts of peaceful union organizers on a public street"; the case of a chief of police "who personally tried to drive a union organizer out of town with threats of violence or arrest"; the kidnapping of a woman organizer who was "later turned loose on a cold night in her night clothes on a remote country road" and many other similar examples of violence against workers and organizers about which nothing has ever been done.

"We believe," Edelman concluded, "that the abuses cited herewith are more than sufficient to require the serious study by a Committee whose function it is to look into improper activities in the field of labor-management relations."

"Actually, the types of improper practice we have enumerated in this letter do not constitute anything like a complete list of the illegalities and improprieties experienced by the Textile Workers Union of America year after year, month after month in the normal course of our operations as a labor organization."

## Sweet Contract

Members of Local 280, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union think they have completed one of the sweetest-smelling contracts on record in Elm Grove, W. Va.

A new two-year pact is with John Dieckmann & Sons Florists, whose eight acres of green houses make it one of the largest in the nation. Sweetest things about the new pact is that it provides 15 cents an hour in wage boosts.

## Taxi Dancers

A unique move to dance for a pay raise was put into play by two unions in Fresno, Calif.

Local 339 of the Post Office Clerks and Branch 231 of the Letter Carriers will sponsor a dance.

Admission will be letters to Rep. B. F. Sisk and Senators Thomas Kuchel and William Knowland. Subject of letters: We need a pay raise.

"THERE IS MUCH more to this story—another aspect impinges on the question of our tax laws and the quite amazing manner in which companies in this industry are making quick and substantial profits by closing profitable plants and practically laying whole communities and areas economically prostrate.

"This particular aspect requires very careful and skillful scrutiny.

"We urge your Subcommittee to give these very basic, formidable problems your prompt, careful and earnest consideration."

## Union-Show Opens

Organized labor's biggest spectacular—the annual AFL-CIO Union Industries Show—was ceremoniously opened in Kansas City May 16 by Missouri Gov. James T. Blair, Jr.

The exposition received another high-powered sendoff from Kansas City's Mayor, H. Roe Bartle, who presented the keys to the city to President Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department and director of the show.

A "Union Industries Week" proclamation also was issued by the Mayor.

THE SHOW of union-made products and services attracted upwards of 200,000 persons in its six days of operation. For the first time, the full space and facilities of Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium were put in use.

Demonstrations of the ancient art of glass blowing and other unique skills, hundreds of free gifts, entertainment and educational features were presented to the visitors.

Door prizes ranging from electric stoves to fiber-glass motor boats, steaks, food products and novelties for the children were given to visitors, and everything was free—even refreshments.

The Teamsters display provided two "giveaway" shows, live ponies complete with bridles. Another booth portrayed the job of the Teamsters in seeing that goods and products reach their destination.

## Setback for UAW

General Motors and American Motors have both rejected an invitation by the United Automobile Workers to set up a study committee on the question of automation and the shorter work week.

The invitation was sent to six top automotive manufacturers in the country. It grew out of the decision of the UAW convention in Atlantic City to set the shorter work week with increased take-home pay as the goal of the union's 1958 collective bargaining program.

Both General Motors and American Motors claimed that to set up such a committee would be to start bargaining a year in advance. A similar effort by the Auto Workers to set up joint study committees on the Guaranteed Annual Wage also was rejected by the companies.

## Ford Ditto

The Ford Motor Company has decided against participating in advance study of the question of shorter hours and increased take-home pay as suggested by the United Automobile Workers. General Motors and American already have rejected the UAW invitation to set up a study committee.

## UAW Campaign Loses

No matter what the outcome at the auto plants, Reuther's UAW was running into tough sledding on other fronts:

1—At the huge Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company in that city, where auto workers had made an all-out pitch to control the Society of Engineers and Scientists of America, an NLRB election sent Reuther organizers back to Detroit ragged, beaten and wondering. Of 1,451 technical engineers and officers voting in one election, only 314 cast ballots for affiliation with the UAW. Even fewer—197—expressed preference for the other organization on the ticket, the Society, but 896 decided that no union at all was better than the other two. The vote among technical employees at the plant was: For no union affiliation, 404; for UAW, 254 and for the society, 62. But the loss to UAW was greater than ballot figures indicated. Gone was a great job of prestige Reuther's forces may otherwise have had if they had not campaigned so bitterly. Now they wind up with the dubious honor of having brought about a non-union condition.

2—Senator Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, a member of the McClellan Committee, was pressed even harder for a probe of Reuther, the UAW and the concerted violence which has marked the Kohler and Perfect Circle strikes. Shortly before press time, the committee acceded.



## Strike Anniversary

Down in Winchester, Va., May 13, the strike of 400 O'Sullivan rubber workers went into its second year.

The aid given the strikers by IBT at the outset spread and now the support of all branches of organized labor is behind those who walked out.

No longer is the dispute one over wages and other contract provisions. It has resolved itself into a battle between philosophies represented by anti-labor forces on the one side and trade unionism on the other.

Symbol of the management position is Earl Bunting, former head of the National Association of Manufacturers, who is on the O'Sullivan board of directors.

The Winchester apple country is a land of low wage—85 cents an hour, \$1 an hour. The O'Sullivan Rubber Company, a typical Winchester employer, pays 40 cents to 60 cents an hour less than other heel companies.

**CONTRASTED TO THIS** attitude are men like Arthur and Asa Smith, who 31 years ago, helped build the plant O'Sullivan now occupies. Along with their fellow workers, they decided to stand up and be counted. They were locked out of the plant by a company which has steadfastly refused to bargain in good faith. This was their reward for 30 years of faithful service.

When the strike became known throughout the land and the United Rubber Workers' Union declared a nationwide boycott, labor clasped hands and pitched in to help out. Here was living proof that labor unity was real.

**THE TEAMSTERS GAVE** striking Local 511 their hall to meet in. Textile Workers in nearby Front Royal voted to give a dollar a person a week to the strikers. There were Glass Workers and Steelworkers who formed boycott committees to visit shoe repairmen to ask them not to buy O'Sullivan heels.

There were Brewery Workers and Chemical Workers who sent generous money gifts to the strikers, and nearly

## Anti-Wine

Milk and soft drinks now are being distributed free in French factories and workshops.

It's part of a government-sponsored campaign to cut down on wine consumption. Some workers drink at least two quarts a day of red wine. Hence, the milk and soft drinks on the house.

every union regardless of its size or resources gave the URW boycott the widest possible publicity.

Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis pledged his aid to O'Sullivan strikers, the Railroad Brotherhoods helped out, and students on a hundred college campuses started visiting shoe repair shops plugging the boycott.

Shoe repairmen singly and in their Associations gave support to O'Sullivan strikers. "I'm a working man like yourself," a Cleveland shoe repairmen told URW boycott committee chairman Bradley Edwards, "we have to stick together."

This is not to say unity was complete. Committees have met an occasional hostile shoe repairman. In Winchester, the company imported strike-breakers, and even some families were split. In one case a man scabbed on his own brother. But 85 per cent of the original strikers still are manning the picket lines—one year later.

**BUT AT THE YEAR'S END**, Local 511 President Marion Miller, Sr., had reason to feel confident of ultimate success. His fellow strikers have stuck together and their morale was never higher. They had seen tangible results of support from the entire labor movement, and although the boycott had yet to reach its peak there were definite signs of its impact on company sales. O'Sullivan strikers can look forward with hope for ultimate victory.

## Paul Smith Dies

Paul M. Smith, editor and manager of the Locomotive Engineer's Journal and a grand officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the past 24 years, is dead at 61, following a stroke at his home in Lakewood, Ohio.

Widely known throughout the United States and Canada, Mr. Smith was elected to edit the monthly publication of the Brotherhood at the Seventh Triennial Convention in 1933. Furloughed from the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, where he was employed as a locomotive engineer, he had been a member of BLE Division 613 at Dolton, Ill., for 42 years.

## No "Monkey Suits"

Because workers in the General Electric Tube Plant in Anniston, Ala., don't like a GE plant to put them in "monkey suits," a strike authorization vote was adopted overwhelmingly.

Four hundred members of Local 781 of the International Union of Electrical Workers are up in arms at the company's "decision" to dress them in prescribed uniforms and they have served notice they want to sit down with company officials and negotiate on the issue.

GE "uniform" plan calls for lint-free, dacron, orlon or nylon and this is how it would work:

All girls must wear white uniforms.

All men must wear either a white shirt with gray, blue or tan pants. OR a gray shirt with gray pants, blue shirt with blue pants, tan shirt with tan pants.

The company announced it would give everyone two "certificates" worth \$10 each to buy the uniforms at stores "acceptable" to GE.

Local 781 which represents the workers at the plant asked the company to bargain on the issue, asking it to provide workers with three uniforms initially and provide for their upkeep and maintenance.

## IBT-Butcher Pact

Teamsters Local 876 and Butcher Workman's Local 199 have just negotiated the first funded health and welfare program of its kind for workers in the poultry processing industry on chicken raising on the Delmarva Peninsula. Labor trustees of the joint board are Jack Hughlett and Al Sinclair, of Teamsters Local 876, and William Schmidt, of Butcher Workmen's Local 199.

## Anglers

A "fishing club" of 75 years ago that turned into the Amalgamated Lithographers of America has celebrated its birthday at an anniversary dinner in New York. The fishing club actually was a union organizing committee which took excursion boats up the Hudson River presumably on fishing expeditions only to hold strategy meetings in the days when union activities met prompt fring.

## Battery Code Set

The Department of Labor has set prevailing minimum wages of \$1.35, \$1.34 and \$1.08 for the Battery Industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. This is the first time that a prevailing wage has been set for the battery industry.

## Cold Dealing

With summer coming on and hordes of kids screaming for ice cream, it took real courage for three New York unions of ice cream salesmen to go out on strike.

They did, though, and after 12 days it paid off with a new contract. A new, three-year pact between the Teamsters' locals and major companies in the ice cream field provides a 20-cent, across-the-board increase for 1,500 persons.





Eye-Catching (to be sure) Labor Float in Louisville Parade . . .

*attracts attention in parade on eve of Kentucky Derby. Float was sponsored by Federation of Labor.*

## Cites Due Process

At the University of St. Louis two weeks ago, IBT Central States Conference Secretary-Treasurer Harold Gibbons took the rostrum to voice fears felt by many throughout the breadth of the Nation in recent weeks: That the tendency to prejudge guilt or innocence solely on the basis of public statements and publicity could lead to a destruction of American justice.

"This is a severe threat to the principle of due process in this country," the St. Louis Teamster Leader told students and faculty of St. Louis University.

"No one pretends that we live in a society of saints. But there is nothing in morality or law that demands we abandon simple justice because heat, rather than light, is the order of the day.

"CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, inside and outside the labor movement, and for their own purposes, are trying to blacken the whole labor movement and discredit the overwhelming majority within the movement who are honestly trying to build a better world for the men and women who work for a living.

"Unless we are very careful in forming judgments about the labor movement as it exists today, we run the risk of creating a public climate which will result in legislation which

could cripple industrial democracy as we have come to know it today.

"Those with selfish interests would cloud the issues and make it appear that the labor movement is filled with equally selfish men. The real history of the labor movement is quite to the contrary. And no one is served—business, the worker, or society as a whole, if we miss the point; and the point is that the labor movement is deserving of praise, rather than scorn, for what it has done in terms of prosperity and human dignity over the past 50 years."

GIBBONS ASSERTED that automation and streamlined operations will create increasingly big problems for society. But he held these could

be solved by industry-labor cooperation.

"In the field of legislation," he stated, "we would like to see an adequate minimum wage law, higher pensions and lower retirement age, increased social security and unemployment compensation, stable income for farmers, public works programs, and re-training of workers to meet the age of automation."

Labor and industry, Gibbons said, "should work together to achieve new and higher job classifications and rates, a year-end bonus to all workers if a high productivity rate is achieved in a given company, revision of seniority provisions to include transfers and preferential hiring, guaranteed wage and dismissal pay programs, and in-service training and re-training."

## Caught in Pinch

In Boston, Mass., the U. S. Court of Appeals upheld a finding by the Federal Court of Puerto Rico in dismissing a \$150,000 damage suit brought by Robert E. Johnson, of Indianapolis, against the Long Construction Co. of San Juan.

Johnson claimed he was unjustifiably fired by the company for pinching a girl at a Christmas party.

## Union Ruling Back

The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to rule on whether the state of Alabama can forbid public employees to join a union.

It has turned the case back for State court consideration as to whether such action is constitutional.

The dispute grew out of a 1953 law which provided that public workers who join a labor union would lose their rights, benefits or privileges which they enjoy as a result of their public employment.



## Truck Taxes Up

Owners of the 9.9 million private and for-hire trucks operating in the United States in 1955 paid \$1.9 billion in special federal, state and local motor vehicle taxes—exclusive of property and income taxes.

American Trucking Associations, publisher of the newly issued annual volume, "Trends," estimates that the 1956 totals for these taxes will top the \$2 billion mark, and probably reach \$2.2 billion.

THE TRUCK TAX estimate for 1956 only partially reflects the increases resulting from the Federal Highway Act of 1956. Truck taxes in 1957, and the years to follow, will increase even more sharply as a result of the new highway program, according to ATA officials.

These figures include state registration, gasoline, motor carrier, trailer and miscellaneous fees, Federal automotive excise taxes, special city and county taxes, and bridge, tunnel, ferry and road tolls.

As compared to 1954, the 1955 total was up \$193 millions.

AMERICA'S MOTOR trucks, which comprise about 16 per cent of vehicles registered, paid 33 per cent of the 1955 state and local highway user taxes, according to "Trends."

Other indices of the expansion of the trucking industry in 1955 as compared to 1954 reported in "Trends" include: gross revenue for Class I, II and III carriers up from \$4.7 to \$5.5 billions; index of tonnage hauled by Class I carriers up from 154 to 177 (index of 100 set at 1947-1949 level); intercity ton miles up from 215 to 226 billions, and rural vehicle miles up from 68 to 70 billions.

THE AVERAGE wage paid to highway transportation employees in 1955 rose to \$5,130, almost \$300 higher than the previous year's average. The average 1955 wage for all private industry was \$3,856, according to "Trends."

"Trends" also reported the trucking industry spent in 1955 more than \$34 billions—about one-twelfth the Nation's Gross National Product—for wages, fuel, equipment and other goods and services.

## NLRB Cases Mount

The National Labor Relations Board has reported increases in the filing of both unfair labor practice cases and petitions for representation elections during the first three months of 1957.

The 1,404 unfair labor practice charges filed in this quarter represent a 5 per cent increase over the 1,340 filed during the corresponding quarter of 1956 and a 16 per cent increase over the 1,207 filed in the preceding three months.

## "Nowhere Blows So Red..."

IN THE MINNEAPOLIS suburb of Richfield last week, the yard of St. Richard's Catholic Church blossomed into one of the most spectacularly beautiful rose gardens in the North Central States, a brilliant symbol of interfaith respect and the community good of organized labor.

The garden was the fulfillment of a dream for Eddie Blixt, president of IBT Local 544. An active Lutheran, Blixt became impressed with the startling beauty of a rose garden he saw while visiting a church in the South. Almost constantly afterwards, he dreamed of duplicating it in Minneapolis.

IN HIS OWN YARD, Blixt planted the most expensive roses, cared for the plants as though they were his children. Soon tourists were making special trips just to admire his prize-winning plants.

Two years ago, the mother of the pastor of St. Richard's remarked to Blixt that one of her fondest wishes was for a garden of similar beauty in the churchyard.

"I'll make one for you," Blixt said.

He went to Sidney L. Brennan, secretary-treasurer of the union (a Catholic), and suggested the garden as a union community project. Brennan took charge of fund-raising for the project.

IN A SHORT TIME more than \$1,500 in patented hybrid roses were planted.

Blixt continues to care for the garden and the union finances the entire operation, paying for equipment, replacement and other costs.

Prior to the dedication of the church, union members worked nights, all night, to get the garden in readiness. Now, two years later, they still spend their off-time helping Blixt keep it beautiful.

The appreciation of the parish and the community for the time, effort and money put into the garden by the IBT local was best expressed by the Rev. Alfred Longley, pastor:

"It is something wonderful, something I shall remember always, that an organization, embracing members of all faiths, made such a contribution."

Filings of 2,083 election petitions show an increase of 21 per cent over the 1,719 filed in the preceding quarter, but a 6 per cent decrease from the 2,211 filed during the corresponding quarter of 1956.

Other highlights of case activity during the first quarter of 1957:

DURING THE three-month period, the Board issued formal decisions in 409 cases, compared with 490 in the preceding three months. Of the 409 decisions, 48 involved unfair labor practice cases and 361 representation cases.

The agency conducted 1,086 representation elections during the first quarter of 1957. A total of 100,417 employees were eligible to vote in the 1,086 elections, compared with 134,064 eligible in the 1,249 elections held during the October-December quarter of 1956.

Valid ballots were cast by 91,900 or 92 per cent of the employees eligible to vote in the 1,086 elections. Bargaining representation was favored by 56,200, or 61 per cent of those voting. Employees chose a collective bargaining representative in 675 elections, or 62 per cent of the elections which were conclusive.

AFL-CIO UNIONS participated in 985 elections, won a majority in 590, and lost in 395. Independent unions

participated in 114 elections, won 72, and lost 42.

The General Counsel issued 88 complaints during January-March, 1957, compared with 94 issued during the preceding quarters. Of the 88 complaints, 21 were based upon charges filed against employers, 28 against unions, and 39 against both employers and unions.

Charges of unfair labor practices were filed in 1,404 cases, compared with 1,207 filed during the October-December 1956 period. There were 945 charges of unfair labor practice brought against employers and 459 charges against unions.

Twenty-four petitions for injunctions were filed under the mandatory provisions of Section 10(1), during the three-month period, and one was filed under the discretionary provision of Section 10(j).

At the end of March, 1957, 457 cases were pending decision by the Board, compared with 421 cases pending on December 31, 1956. Of the 457 cases pending at the end of March, 175 involved unfair labor practices.

## Jobless Pay Killed

A bill to extend unemployment compensation to an additional 20,000 persons in Wisconsin has been killed by the State senate.



## Florida Road Test

The Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced results of the 12-day Florida road check by ICC and Florida State officials of motor trucks operating between Florida and eastern, midwestern and western points.

One hundred and fifty-five operators were arrested by Florida officials for violations of State laws, "out of service" stickers were placed on 294 vehicles by ICC officials primarily for defective brakes, and 107 carriers are being investigated for possible enforcement action, the Bureau reported.

The check was conducted at six key points to determine the extent of unauthorized transportation of property and of compliance with ICC safety regulations, and to test the new Commission procedure for declaring trucks "out of service" for mechanical defects.

**THE BUREAU REPORTED** that the 294 vehicles receiving "out of service" stickers remained parked for periods of two to twenty-four hours awaiting repairs. Of these, 36 were operated by private carriers, 27 by exempt carriers, 82 by carriers holding ICC authority, and 149 by carriers of whom the ICC had no previous record. It also reported that no complaints were received as a result of the "out of service" stickers and the delay for necessary repairs.

Many vehicles passing the check points had new accessories and appliances such as brake hoses, flares, fire extinguishers, log books, etc., indicating recent installation, the Bureau found. This belief, it said, was strengthened by service station operators north and south of the check points who reported a record business in repairs and sale of appliances.

## Cab to Stardom

How does it feel to move from being a rank and file Teamster to stardom in Hollywood?

This is the story of John Goddard, a member of Teamsters Local 578 here who has been chosen by Director Richard Thorpe for a featured spot in MGM's "Tip On A Dead Jockey," starring Robert Taylor and Dorothy Malone.

Goddard has had other smaller screen roles and also has appeared on such TV shows as "The Millionaire," "Dragnet," and "Highway Patrol."

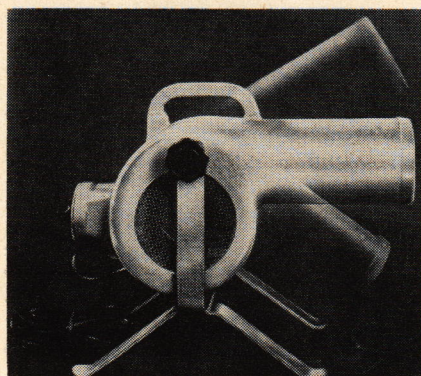
He first joined Teamsters Local 640 and drove a Yellow Cab. He later transferred to IBT Local 578 and worked at Panaview and Well Industries.

Reports the Southern California Teamster: "One thing Goddard is real

proud of is his Teamster membership, which he never wants to give up. This card is an ace in the hole with John Goddard, Teamster actor."

## Portable Heater Dryer With 2400 FPM Output

The continuous or intermittent blast of air required for so many industrial and graphic arts purposes is dependably provided by a new lightweight



machine from a Connecticut manufacturer. It features a three-way heat control—hot, cool or warm.

Two models are available, both of which are portable and compact—the stand-swivel weighing 11 pounds, and the hanging model weighing only 10 pounds. Both models feature a ball-bearing brushless type motor that is self-cooling, a heavy duty heating element, and a cast aluminum body designed for quick disassembly in maintenance. All moving parts are protected by enamel steel screening. The heater dryer operates on 115 volts 60 cycles.

## Heavy-Duty Material For Brake Blocks

Designed to meet the unusual braking requirements of heavy-duty, intermountain motor transports and off-the-highway equipment is a new and complete line of all-metal brake blocks manufactured in Ohio. These are the features claimed for this friction material, made from powdered ferrous metals and various wear controlling refractory elements: shows no fade on either high speed stops or continuous down hill braking; is not affected by moisture or grease, requires fewer adjustments, and increases drum life.

# WHAT'S NEW?

## Features of Valve Spring Compressor

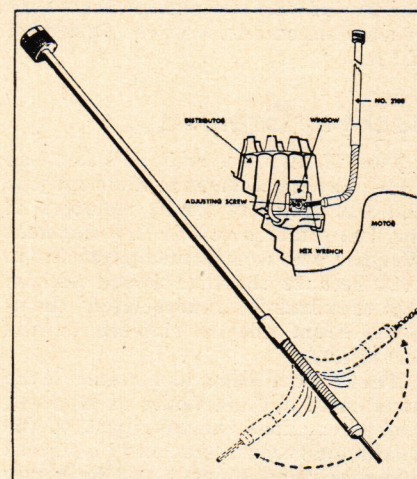
The strength and leverage needed for modern engines with heavier valve springs are provided, according to the distributor, by a new level-action valve spring compressor. The unit's large head is best for all valve-in-head installations and operates on L-head as well as V and V-8 engines. Powerful leverage provided by the instrument is said to make valve servicing fast and easy. First, the threaded plunger rod is set to precise adjustment for the first spring. After this, only the lever at the back of the frame is operated to open and close the tool.

## Motorized Hand Truck Moves Heavy Loads

Up to 1,000 pounds can be loaded and transported short distances on a new mechanized hand truck, it is claimed. Powered by a 2 hp gas engine and with a speed range of up to 4 mph, the hand truck has three forward speeds, one reverse and is equipped with a heavy-duty transmission. Both wheels are powered for traction on uneven ground and the pneumatic tires are said to be able to wade through loose soil. A manual snap-lock holds the load in place for safety.

## New Point Adjuster Prevents Burns, Shock

Adjustment of points in the distributor through the distributor window is made easy with this new device consisting of a rotary shaft encased in a



20-inch tube. Easy setting in close clearance is made possible by a three-inch flexible tube on the working end and the points are adjusted by turning the knob. The operator does not have to bend down into the motor area, says the maker, and can see the dwell-meter during his adjustment. Thus the use of the tool is said to help prevent burns and shock.



## UMW Wins Pay Case

The Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review has ruled that workers who refuse to go back to work without the protection of their union membership are entitled to draw jobless benefits. The case grew out of the action of an employer in laying off men and then offering them their jobs back but by-passing the United Mine Workers, of which they were members.

## Building Pay Up

Hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose four-tenths of one per cent during the first three months of 1957. Labor Department figures show that the average wage rate of building trades workers was \$3.09 an hour. The boost was only half of that registered during the same period last year.

## ILPA Scholarship

The Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University has announced a one-year scholarship for writers on Industrial and Labor Relations.

The scholarship, sponsored by the International Labor Press Association (AFL-CIO), will pay complete tuition for the academic year 1957-58 and a portion of the student's living expenses. It has a cash value of \$1,520.

The assistance for graduate study in journalism is open to any graduate student who has a good grounding in economics and an interest in labor reporting and industrial relations.

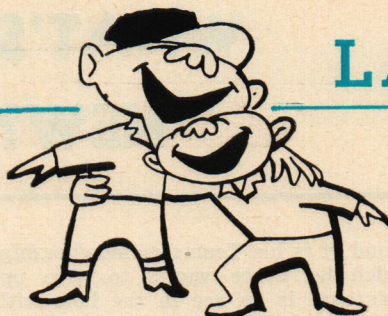
Final selection will be made by the faculty of the Columbia School of Journalism on advice of the officers of ILPA.

## Back Pay Granted

The NLRB, in a split decision, has ordered reinstatement to their old jobs and lost back pay for 37 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers who were denied payments in 1954 because the then Board decided that they hadn't "disassociated" themselves from alleged violence on the picket line.

The reversal came as a result of the decision of a U. S. Court of Appeals, which remanded the case back to the Board for reconsideration "insofar as it denies reinstatement and back pay remedy to certain unfair labor practice strikers. . . ."

The case, which involved the B. V. D. Company and the ILGWU, grew out of a bitter strike in Pascagoula, Miss., in 1952. It became famous because it involved a new NLRB doctrine that workers had to take affirmative action to "discourage or repudiate" picket line violence even though they themselves took no part in the violence.



## LAUGH LOAD

### Just Made It

Old Timer: "My father was quite a politician in his day."

Visitor: "What did he run for?"

Old Timer: "The state line."

★

### Definition

Motorist: A person who, after seeing a wreck, drives carefully for three blocks.

★

### Obliging

Head Clerk: "I am very sorry to hear of your partner's death. Would you like me to take his place?"

Manager: "Very much if you can get the undertaker to arrange it."

★

### Maybe Bashful

Landlady: "That new boarder is either a married man or a widower."

Daughter: "Why, ma, he says he's a bachelor."

Landlady: "Well, I don't believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me."

★

### A Horrid Story

Two lions escaped from the zoo in Washington, D. C., and didn't meet again for three months. One was fat, the other nothing but skin and bones. When they finally met, the skinny one said, "I've never seen you looking better. How in the world do you manage to be so well fed?"

The fat lion replied: "I've been hiding in the Pentagon eating a colonel a day. So far, nobody's noticed it."

★

### Wrong Approach

Golf Pro: "Now just go through the motions without driving the ball."

Beginner: "That's precisely the trouble I'm trying to overcome."

★

### Very Effective

A pastor has been telling the story of the two ministers who went to Heaven and were detained at the Pearly Gates "for a checkup," he explained. While the two ministers waited, a third man walked up and was admitted immediately. The churchman wanted to know why. "That's a tax collector," said St. Peter. "He's scared more hell out of people than both of you together."

### The Opening

Boy Friend: "Gee, you look pretty, Miss Jones. You look sweet enough to eat."

Miss Jones: "I do eat—let's go!"

★

### Delegate-at-Large

Son: "Pop, what is a delegate-at-large?"

Pop: "A delegate who goes to a convention without his wife."

★

### Unanswerable Logic

"I don't like to criticize," said the English visitor, "but I do think our way of answering the telephone is better than yours."

"Oh? What do you say that's so much better?"

English visitor: "Well, instead of saying, 'Hello,' we say, 'Are you there?' Then, of course, if you're not there, there's no use going on with the conversation."

★

### Rough Assignment

The choir was learning a new hymn.

"Now, don't forget," said the choir-master, "wait until the tenors reach 'The Gates of Hell,' then you all come in."

★

### No Variety Show

A drunk on the cruise stood looking through a porthole the entire afternoon and finally mumbled, "What a lousy television show!"

★

### Bureaucracy at Work

In Washington they tell the story of the government official who asked his secretary to look through the haphazard filing system in his office for some details on a case. "The name is Sawyer," he said.

The girl looked but told him she couldn't find the name. "Well," shouted the exasperated official, "what do you have filed under S—"

"Only the sandwich I'm having for lunch," she said.



# FIFTY YEARS AGO

## in Our Magazine

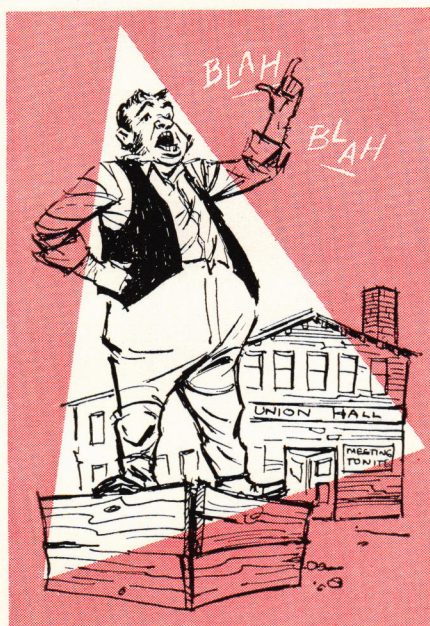


(From Teamsters' Magazine, June, 1907)

### The Absent Member

Some of the sins of the unionist who doesn't attend union meetings were outlined in this month's (1907) issue:

- The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience;
- The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local;
- The absent member feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views he immediately advertises his brother union men as grafters;
- The absent member's morbid reasoning is never satisfied and he is quick



to condemn the opinions of any man who takes an active part in union affairs;

- The absent member is also, as well as a member, a critic, a wise man. When he occasionally visits his local union and offers his views, he is surprised and em-

bittered if they are not immediately accepted and offers this as his excuse for not attending meetings regularly;

- The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carplings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct.

In conclusion, true trade unionists are defined as those "who have learned that not only are they who have rights, but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force." Sound advice 50-years-ago, today, and 50-years hence.

### Strike vs. Insult

Samuel Gompers told a group of members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who were celebrating a recent 10 per cent wage increase at a meeting in New York, that the strike is only a court of last resort.

"I do not believe any man has tried harder to avert strikes than I have," the AFL president told the unionists. "We trade unionists shun strikes, but we never will surrender our right to strike when our God given privileges are denied us, when manhood is insulted and when we have no other redress for our grievances.

"Organized labor without resorting to strikes has won much for itself which labor never would have won without organization. The telegraphers did not strike to get the recent increase of wages, the first they have had for 40 years, but there is no doubt the strong front maintained by the unions of Chicago and other western cities had influence in bringing about the better conditions."

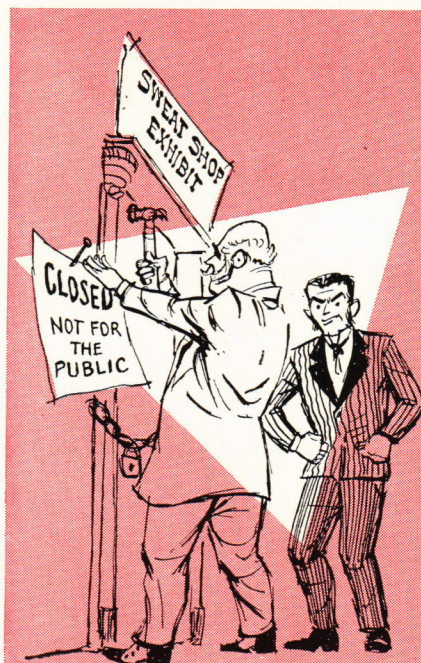
### Same Old Spirit

Out in Kansas City this month the union label will be put on public display at the annual Union-Industry show. A week-long extravaganza, the U-I show has attracted wide public interest over the years. The purpose of this show is to encourage the buying public to purchase union-made goods and services. At the show the public can get a first

hand glimpse of the quality and workmanship of union-made goods.

Although there was no glittering public relations and publicity gesture comparable to the U-I show 50-years-ago, unionist in those days were no less union label conscious than they are today.

Here is how the union label-union button sentiment ran in those days—not to unlike what we hear and feel today:



"Just as the union label in the hat, the garment, upon a cigar, a loaf of bread, or any other article," a Cincinnati brother writes, "is the only guarantee that the maker of that article is working under fair and honest conditions, just so the monthly button upon the breast of a driver, or the working card of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, is the only guarantee that he is not a tool in the hands of some unscrupulous employer. It is the only proof that he is a union man, striving to elevate himself and his fellow-craftsmen to that level that can only be reached by and through organization."



**WOW, look at that delivery!**  
**Almost as fast as that good TD\***



**TEAMSTER DELIVERY**